THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 123. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Appearance of the Members—Mr. Lawrence Sings a Song—Doings at the Business Meeting—A Crazy Man Makes a Speech—Appeal to the Men and Women of New York.

From the New York Times.

ALBANY, November 21.—The sessions of this body have been very quietly conducted.

Mrs. Stanton wears well. She is a pleasant-looking woman, motherly in expression, and with ringlets by the side of her face. Her countenance looks fresh and wholesome. Rev. Miss Olympia Brown was attired in a black silk dress, and doffed her hat while in the meeting. Her hair is done up in the style of two years ago, and she altogether does not look very formidable. She has accepted the pastorship of a church in Newburg, in this State, and will shortly enter upon the discharge of her duties. She has a girlish look about her. No colored women took any part in the meeting.

Mrs. Stone announced that Mr. Lawrence would sing a song which he had prepared for the occasion, entitled "The Word Will Be the Setter for It." The song was received with applause, and had some hits on fashion. It has a very pleasant melody.

Mr. Beach, a crazy man, was then introduced to the audience by the President as a friend who had come a long distance to speak to them. Mr. Beach indulged in a harangue, in which the French Revolution, liberty, the rights of man, theology, and half a thousand other things were mixed up. The red man, also, was brought in, with his papooses and their happy hunting-fields. He spoke about the pleasure of once meeting a ship in the open sea, with all hands dead, and with no rudder.

The gentleman was untimely choked off by Miss Anthony, who said that the object of the meeting this morning was work; she therefore deemed him out of order. The first element of success was the formation of clubs and the distribution of tracts, the visits of lecturers, and the drawing of the attention of the people to the question. A series of meetings would also be held. The first would be organized in New York city on the 20th of December, and from that time would be held all over the State. The public needed to be aroused, and would be. In Rochester the men and women teachers in the schools had made application to have their salaries raised. The Board of Education acceded to the demand, and gave the men $100 more, but the women could not have the increase. Why was this? It was because the seventeen men had votes and the one hundred and eighteen women had not. The men could make and unmake Boards of Education, but the poor women could not. In Auburn, something of the same kind had happened. The women issued ironical card of thanks, but were obiged to withdraw it. She thanked Heaven that there were one or two, however, who had not. They were noble women. It is the same as at the South, before the war, when a Northern Democrat went down there and asked the slaves if they wanted their freedom. They replied no, for they would lose favor with their owners. Northern women were in the same condition, and did not dare to speak their opinions freely. Take the eight-hour movement. Where in the Northern country was there a politician who cared anything for a future who had arrayed himself against the idea? The reason was, that the men had votes, but the women had none. Give, then, the ballot, and they would be able to protect themselves. Women are taxed, and this was another reason why they should vote. One woman in this city, who makes shirts, paid $200 taxes. Do you think she does not want to vote? She instanced some remarks of Anna Dickinson last summer.

Mrs. Kinsbury, of Philadelphia, then took the floor. It was said that our forefathers, when they declared that all were created equal, had made a mistake. Women claimed an intrinsic right to the ballot, and would continue to claim. Those who advocated their views were in the professor's chair, piloted ships, commanded armies, and wrote books. Women were placed below the men who scarcely understood our language, and would sell their votes for a glass of whisky. Negroes who do not own $250 were better off than women, for they were not subject to direct taxation, while women were liable to have their property taken to found and carry on schools and colleges, where she could not send her daughter and sister. Boys could go to schools of science and art, while girls were sent home to crochet a little. Politicians say it is no use to try to propitiate the women, for they would have no votes. If women could vote it would introduce a new element into national life, and an inspiriting one. All the Freedmen's Bureau Bills that do not contain impartial suffrage are a cheat to that class who have helped us through the dreary wastes of the South. If you persist in the sin of not giving equal rights, the South says:—"Take the beam out of your own eyes, and free your own niggers." If Northern women were freed it would be the first great step. Some say that women should learn of their husbands. How if they have none?

Charles L. Remond said that Miss Anthony had omitted the most important portion of her duties. She did not often do such things. The omission was of money, and he felt sure that all here present would be pleased to contribute. Conquer your prejudices, if possible, and give liberally.

Miss Anthony announced that the Committee would now pass around the house, and take contributions at present, as well as pledges for the future. They had received $100 by letters already. Some had given us sums of money last spring, and had now increased it. Anna Dickinson had given $100.

Miss Anthony, having secured one of the reporter's hats, then went around the hall, assisted by some other ladies, while Mr. Pillsbury read the address of the women to the people of the state, and it was then adopted. It is as follows:—

APPEAL TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF NEW YORK

Your State is to hold a Convention in the coming year to revise its Constitution, and the American Equal Rights Association proposes a series of meetings, and other operations to induce such changes in the conditions of suffrage as will remove all distinctions on account of color or sex, and it is confidently hoped and believed that every friend of impartial justice and liberty will give a cheerful and hearty co-operation in the work. The eighteenth century gave the world the Declaration of Independence, the war of the revolution, and the Constitution of the United States, but only in the light of the nineteenth century are these sublime phenomena to be interpreted for us.

From the Government, the civilization, and religion of Great Britain we derived our chattel slave system. But it survived the pen of Jefferson, the sword of Washington, and the wisdom, humanity, and statesmanship of the founders and framers of the Government, and until far louder thunders than Bunker Hill and Saratoga dashed it to the ground, and almost whelmed the Government itself with it in a common ruin. And the terrible lessons of this last war for freedom will all be in vain, should we now attempt to relay our foundations in injustice and oppression.

Out of the jaws of rebellion and treason was the national salvation snatched by the hand of negro valor. And thus, surely, has that race earned the right to full citizenship and equality in the State. Even Jefferson declared, more than half a century ago, that "whoever fights and pays taxes has the right of suffrage," against the world.

But the right of humanity, or manhood, is older, is higher, and of diviner appointment than any other. If the right to liberty and pursuit of happiness be the gift and endowment of the Creator, then surely is the right to the ballot the only possible achievement and conceivable assurance and guarantee in republican governments. And on this ground the claim of woman is no less than that of man; but base and degrading as has been the position of the negro in the Government of the State of New York, that of woman is far below even his. At no price within human power to pay can she arrive at equality of action in making or executing the Government she is compelled to support and obey.

In the making or executing no law, however deeply her own interests or happiness may be involved, can she bear a part. She is found guilty, not of a crime, not of a color, but of a sex, and all her appeals to courts or communities, or equality and justice, are in vain, even in this democratic and Christian republic. She is a native, free-born citizen, a property holder, a taxpayer, loyal and patriotic. She supports herself, and in proportionable part, the schools, colleges, universities, churches, poor-houses, jails, prisons, the army, the navy, the whole machinery of Government, and yet she has no vote at the polls, no voice in the National Councils.

She has guided great movements of philanthropy and charity, has founded and sustained churches, established missions, edited journals, written and published invaluable treatises on economy and history, social and moral, and on philosophy in all its departments, filled honorably professor's chairs, governed nations, led armies, commanded ships, discovered and described new planets, and particularly explored the whole realm of scientific researches, and yet, because, in life's allotment she is female, not male; woman, not man, the curse of inferiority cleaves to her through all her generations.

Eden's dire anathema was to be removed in the coming of the second Adam; and in the new dispensation there was to be neither male nor female. Jewish outlawry from all the nations, continuing through almost twenty centuries, is repealed by common consent among all civilized Governments. Nor does the curse of eternal attainder longer blast the Ethiopean race to degradation and slavery through Canaan's sin, but where shall woman look for ultimate redemption in this conspicuous hour when new dawnings of liberty, new sunrises of enfranchisement, are illumining the world.

A man once said: "Where liberty is, there is my country." But on what continent or island, or in what vast wilderness, shall woman find a nationality, where she shall be taxed to support no government she did not aid in making, obey no law she did not help to enact, nor suffer any penalty until adjudged guilty by a jury, in part at least, her peers? True, her privileges in this State have been after long struggle and conflict, enlarged and increased. Like the Southern freedmen, she too has had her Civil Rights Bill, but like all these, it is to be compared to the Dred Scott decision itself. The power that gives can take away, but of that power woman is no part. Mr. Sumner says the ballot is the one thing needful to the emancipated slave.

Without it he declares his liberty is an illusion, a jack-o'-lantern, which he will pursue in vain. Without the ballot, he reiterates, the slave becomes only sacrificed. And shall it not also be pre-eminently so with women, formed by Almighty power a little lower than the angels? Her ruling lords and masters have, by legislative prescription, plunged her, not a little, but immeasurably, below myriads of the human race, whose only claim is that by some inscrutable reason they were so constituted as to stand men in the tables of the census. In the American Equal Rights Association it is determined to prosecute an agitation which shall at least wake the nation to a new consciousness of the injustice suffered by the prescription occasioned by race and complexion. To the industrial, the hard-toiling, the property-producing women of New York, the appeal will be especially made to come to the rescue of their own long-lost rights. The angel of a constitutional convention is soon to come down and stir the water. Let all who need healing hasten to the baptism. Nor is it one of the least cheering signs of the times that multitudes of the intelligent women of the country are fast waking to a full consciousness of the wrongs they suffer. Even the war has taught invaluable lessons on the dignity and the worth of women in a thousand new spheres.

Our Florence Nightingales have not been one, but many, ten thousands. Woman, as well as freedmen, saved the nation in its hour of peril, and invested herself with new dignity, demanding new distinction. Now, emphatically, is her hour. But no comparisons need be instituted, none scarcely need be urged, as to whose is the paramount claim. The great clock of humanity has struck the hours, and its tones are ringing across the continents, reverberating as well among the Alps as the Alleghanies, and mingling sweet music in both of the hemispheres. We in New York have heard, and gladly obey the summons. We are coming to the rescue of justice and right, girded with the full panoply of a divine and holy cause, and Omnipotence is pledged in our behalf.

We propose to organize Equal Rights Clubs or committees in every city, town, or village, to hold meetings for discussions and lectures, to circulate tracts and petitions, and to raise funds to enable the association to carry forward its operations for educating and elevating the popular sentiment. We shall endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the press in our behalf. Truth, justice, reason, humanity must and will gloriously triumph. Already a host is on our side, and our principles can never be defeated. The prospect before us is full of encouragement, and confidently we submit our enterprise to the heart and hand of a waiting and expectant people. Recess.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. Lawrence favored the audience with a song, in which he declared that in the good time coming there would be no evil Politicians, doctors, lawyers, etc., would all be abolished.

Miss Bessie Bisbee, of Boston, said that our nation stands face to face with the most difficult question we have ever been called upon to decide. A General says to a soldier, "If you want a fort, build a fort." So I say to you, "If you want a republic, make a republic." Some have no views for women, except embroidery and other like accomplishments, and others talk about the home duties of women, and the nourishment and care of statesmen. What mother framed the character of Andrew Johnson? Enough such sentiments had been said. She could weep for the weakness of her sex, whose sole view was that of a husband, and whose acme was wedded love! She hoped for new and better things, and before long woman would step forward and claim the rights of her sex—liberty, to which we have so long been a stranger—a liberty which will merit all the wrangling elements of earth, and unite all the fond ligaments of love. This is the liberty we claim. The lady was received with the applause which we always accord to a pretty woman. Miss Bisbee is but twenty years of age, and is decidedly pretty.

Miss Stanton defended the song which we had just heard. Some had thought it strange; she did not. When woman get the reward for their labor, mere pleasure can be obtained, and all women would then be comparatively rich. Then men would not be afraid to marry, and no old maids or old bachelors would exist.

Mr. Parker Pillsbury said that we were talking about a new revolution. It was necessary to understand what we were talking about. When our Government was formed, the old systems and forms of the British Government were retained. This is true, and we do not wish to imitate all their faults. Edmund Burke predicted the French Revolution, and we are in the habit of predicting a revolution. When we say we are the State we speak truly, for the State is made up of us. We rest our claims on all of humanity. We are greater than the Constitutions of the past, and we do not propose to attire the new goddess in all the old garments of the past. We are to have new forms of government. Our fathers formed the Government for white men, not for black men or for white women. It has required a four years' war to solve the problem of a black man's liberty. It may be true that the regeneration of woman needs a baptism of blood. It was certain that if it were not granted it would some day come. The armies of the Union had marched into the field to uphold slavery. General Butler had endeavored to return the slaves of the South. It took three years for the black man to gain the right to liberty. When he had finally gained it we would not do him justice. The President showed what he was willing to do. Slavery is now dead, and dead forever. Slavery, in its last dying agony, had stung the President and killed him. Even now we are unwilling to do justice to the black man, so we have not approached the questions of woman. Our time is absorbed in the question whether we can reconstruct the Union without doing justice to the negro. He did not believe that the present man who occupies the Presidential chair would ever be a martyr.

Evening Session.

Rev. Olympia Brown said that if we did our duty next year would show women citizens of the United States. Let the old women tell their experience, and the middle-aged also. All are needed. The consummation should not be regarded as something far away, but we should be as those who when the Lord comes should be found watching. It is not a light work, but we should be willing to give the sacrifice.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, to present a remonstrance to the Legislature protesting against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the State of New York.

The address to the people was again read and adopted a second time with applause. Susan B. Anthony illustrated the reasons, pecuniary and otherwise, which should induce woman to claim the ballot. It would enable her so to influence politicians as to obtain greater wages, and the mere fact of her having the power would accomplish this result. She inquired whether there was any woman here so modest that if her living should become greatly increased she would refuse to cast a vote to gain this consumption. Woman now has but a mere subsistence. She needs more, and the way to get it is to have the ballot. Miss Brown rose to a correction. She had not asserted that public men were drunkards, but simply that she had been told so by those who ought to know. So much the more reason for woman in politics. C. L. Remond and Mrs Stanton followed. The latter spoke against the property qualifications and other obstructions to suffrage. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Parker Pillsbury, and Mrs. Stone concluded, when the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Female Slaves in Turkey.—A slave case is before the Council of War in Turkey. Emin Moubis Pacha, ex-Governor of Trebizond, claims a sum of 18,000p. for a Circassian girl sold by him to one of its members, who, it is said, pleads the illegality of the transaction, but retains the chattel. On the other hand, a complaint has been addressed to the Porte against the Pacha himself by the wife of an invalid Serik, to whom Emin Mouhlis some months ago most generously made a present of another houri.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN CHICAGO.

A Woman Stripped Naked and Brutally Abused—She is Found the Next Morning Dead in the Street.

From the Chicago Post, November 19.

This morning, upon the Coroner's book was entered the simple notification that a woman had been found dead near Fox & Howard's machine shop, Bridgeport. "Some miserable victim of intoxicating drinks" was the natural comment on such an occurrence which at once suggested itself.

But in the circumstances attending the death of this unhappy woman there is contained a depth of tragedy, a brief but terrible tale of suffering and outrage, which may be expected to arrest the attention of the most hard-hearted and callous.

First we see her enter a saloon at Bridgeport, kept by one Mrs. Mahoney. At the bar, among others, is Mr. J. R. McNulty, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Reuben street and Archer road. His attention is particularly attracted to her, chiefly by his noticing that she is attired with more than ordinary neatness, and that her appearance denotes that she does not belong to the class of women who are to be seen visiting saloons. Mrs. Mahoney inquires of her what she wants. She answers in a vague, bewildered manner that she does not know. She is then told that she cannot be allowed to stay there; that she must incontinently leave. She begins to weep piteously, and is thereupon questioned as to where she has come from. In the same half-bewildered manner she answers, "From down town." "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to be going about in that condition; you, a woman," says the indignant Mrs. Mahoney, and she is again ordered to take herself off.

Mr. McNulty followed her to the door, and pityingly watched her as she wandered away into the storm and darkness. The rain was falling in torrents, and a chilling wind was blowing over the bleak prairie. She disappeared in a short time, and in a few minutes her appearance at the saloon was wholly forgotten. At 10 o'clock she again emerges from the obscurity, and we again see once more her pallid face, as she presents herself at the same saloon, and asks in piteously pleading tones to be allowed to rest. Mrs. Mahoney is moved to compassion, and questions closely, and not perhaps without some womanly tenderness. She explains that she has been engaged as a cook at Mrs. Bulger's, who keeps an establishment near the docks at Bridgeport. She has got tipsy, she said, and had been turned out of doors. She was wet and weary, and did not know where to go, and again she implored the owners of the saloon to give her shelter for the night. Mrs. Mahoney was willing that her request should be granted. Her husband also thought that if he had had any outhouse or barn into which she could creep, he might extend his charity so far. As he had no such accommodation, the thing was impossible. Whatever came of it, she must tramp. Certain "boys" who were in the saloon supported the landlord, and taking her by the shoulders, summarily turned her out of doors.

We see nothing further of her for a time. All the dwellers in that neighborhood were warm in bed when some one knocked at the door of a Mrs. Brown, on the Archer road, and told her to get up, that there was a man dying outside her door. She started up with alacrity, but not caring to open her door until she should ascertain more of the man who spoke, she told him if there was any one there, as he stated, to go to the lock house opposite and inform the watchman. The man went away, and, looking after him, Mrs. Brown noticed that he did not go as directed, but walked briskly off in an opposite direction. It appeared to her, as she looked after him, that he even started to run. There was something suspicious about the whole affair, and people do not like to open their doors at night, even on such summons, unless they have some assurance there is no foul play meant.

Yet the woman could not rest. It might be that there was some fellow-being dying at the door, and the thought of allowing him to do so uncared for she could by no means brook. She consulted with her husband, and the two decided to go out and make a search at any race, to see if there was any truth in the man's statement. Looking out cautiously, they were unable to see any one at first, but extending their inspection some distance from the door they at last became aware that some one, or something, was leaning up against the wall at the end of the house. They questioned, but got no answer. Then, approaching, they discovered to their horror that the object was a woman; that she was speechless and helpless, and that she was completely naked. Her hair was hanging in wet and tangled masses around her shoulders, and her face and body were covered with mire. They tried to rouse her to speak, but no word could be evoked from her already cold and frozen lips.

Then they raised her from her reclining position, and she sank down helpless at their feet. She was conveyed into the house, where she almost instantly expired. She had been allowed to utter no word which could explain the condition in which she was found. If she could have given a hint that might lead to the discovery of the worse than demons into whose hands she had fallen, the power to do so was denied her.

In the morning Mr. McNulty, who had seen her when she first visited the saloon, was informed that a woman had been found dead. He hastened to the place where the body was lying, and removing from the face the carpet with which it was covered, recognized at once in the careworn lineaments those of the unhappy wanderer whom he had encountered the night before.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Lecture of the Hon. William D. Kelley, at Boston.

BOSTON, November 22.—Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture last night, before the Mercantile Library Association, on "The Means of Promoting the Welfare of the Laboring Classes and Developing the Power of the Nation." He assumed that the question of reconstruction was practically settled, or would soon be out of the way, and that America would enter on her true destiny, which was the elevation of man by relieving him from the exclusive exertions of toil. This would be accomplished by the development of our material resources, and those great economies which England so well understands, but which are inconsistent with the policy of free trade, which she imposes on her commercial dependencies.

Mr. Kelley then gave an exposition of the protective theory, supporting it substantially by similar arguments as those advanced by Henry C. Carey and the veteran editor of the New York *Tribune*. He said, among other things, that it the industry of America was entirely protected from the underpaid labor of England, France, and Germany, we could pay more per hour, and require our laborers to work fewer hours than any of those nations. His arguments were, as he said, ultra protectionist; halting at no half-way theories, and offering no compromise whatever to the free-trade doctrines.

A Suggestion.—M. E. Legouve Denuncques, editor of the *Journal de Rouen*, who has just left the House of Detention of Bonne-Nouvelee, in that city, where he had been imprisoned for a month for an infraction of the laws on the press, has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, pointing out that, although there are from seven hundred to eight hundred persons detained in that prison, there is not a single book within its walls. The writer expresses the opinion that this is a want which ought to be supplied, and encloses to the Minister a sum of 100 francs, with a request that the money should be devoted to the foundation of a library in the prison.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

Rearrest of Frank Hellen, and What Came of It—William R. Babcock Also Arrested—More Traces of the Stolen Bonds—Investigation Before Justice Dowling—Both the Accused Committed to Prison.

The readers of the *World* will remember that, on the 9th instant, Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detective Elder took into custody Frank Hellen, a broker, doing business at No. 9 Wall street, for having presented for collection at the United States Sub Treasury eight coupons detached from $5000 bonds, which were a portion of the $1,700,000 in bonds stolen from the safe of Mr. Rufus L. Lord, at No. 38 Exchange place, in March last.

Hellen was brought up before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court, and a lengthy examination ensued, which resulted in the discharge of the accused, as no evidence of guilty knowledge was produced, and as he stated the coupons had been purchased from a stranger in the ordinary course of business.

After his discharge Captain Jourdan and Detectives Elder and McCord received information which led them to at once rearrest Hellen, who was taken into custody on Sunday evening. He then acknowledged that he had obtained the coupons and some $45,000 of bonds from William R. Babcock. Search was made for Babcock, and he was arrested on Monday night at No. 560 Broadway.

They were locked up at the Sixth Precint Station House until yesterday afternoon, when both Hellen and Babcock were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. General Stewart L. Woodford, Lieutenant-Governor elect, and Mr. Orlando L. Stewart, appeared for Mr. Babcock.

Hellen was represented by ex Judge Stuart and Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan. John E. Burrill appeared for Jay Cooke & Co. The people were represented by Assistant District Attorney Gunning S. Bedford.

The first witness called was Captain Jourdan, who testified as follows:—

Had a conversation with Hellen on Sunday afternoon last, during which the latter told him that he had obtained the $25,000 in bonds which he had sold to Jay Cooke & Co., from W. R. Babcock, and that the latter had told him (Hellen) that he had $400,000 or $500,000 in bonds and railroad securities; that Hellen moreover said he had besides received a $1000 seven-thirty bond from Babcock, who told him in prison, to keep "a stiff upper lip" on examination and "all would be right." Captain Jourdan then related how he had arrested Babcock, and that the latter, on being arrested, said he had bought the bond from a man who hailed from a sporting-house, No. 139 Fulton street. Babcock confessed that he had purchased the bonds from a Mr. C. Coffee, of No. 560 Broadway, and that he was almost positive Coffee had bought them of a man who had gone out West. Mr. Rufus L. Lord was then examined, and related what he knew of the robbery. Bail was refused the prisoners, and the examination was adjourned to Friday afternoon next. Babcock is said to be known to the police as a gambler, having once been arrested by Captain Jourdan on a charge of gambling. He hails from Providence, R. I., and is about 45 years of age.—*N. Y. World.*

CRIMES.

Merchants Cheat their Creditors out of $175,000 Worth of Goods—Escape of the Guilty Parties.

BOSTON, November 21.—The names of the parties in Federal street, a rumor of whose failure I telegraphed last night, have been published this afternoon, with the particulars of their extensive swindling operations. The firm is Barstow, Edson, & Co.

From what is now known of the transactions, it appears that different parties have been victimized to such an extent that the grand total will amount to about $175,000. Some time ago, Messrs. H. E. Barstow, Edson & Co., came to this city and made arrangements to go into business. The members of the firm repaired to the Mercantile Agency to get their names made good, and succeeded in getting indorsed by the agency.

They next obtained a considerable amount of goods, consisting of furs, jewelry, leather, a stock of boots and shoes, etc., without giving any security for them, from different merchants in this city, and also of boot and shoe dealers in Milford, Lynn, and other large manufacturing towns. They succeeded so well that they got a very large stock on hand, and it is supposed that they then quietly shipped the goods to New York city, and disposed of them there at auction, and then left with the proceeds of the sales in their pockets. It has been ascertained that they have gone to Canada.

On Monday afternoon last, some of the parties that had furnished the firm with goods, having suspicions that all was not right, visited the house of Mr. Edson, at Brookline, in the evening, by agreement, and found that he had decamped for parts unknown. Several of the persons victimized have visited the office of Chief of Police Kurtz to inquire what steps they could take in the matter; but all have refused to give the amount of their losses, and their names are kept secret.

We understand that one jewelry firm sustained a loss of about $2000, and that the value of the smallest amount of goods obtained by Barstow, Edson & Co., from any one firm or person, was valued at $500. There is no law existing under the provisions of which these parties can be arrested and secured in Canada, but strong efforts are being made to ferret out evidence by which they can be arrested either by a criminal or civil process.

Their office in Boston was at No. 25 Federal street. Edson came to this city about six months ago from Philadelphia. He then had an unenviable reputation. Mr. Barstow had previously been engaged in the hoop-skirt business in this city, and had borne an excellent edvcation before he formed a partnership with Edson. Bastow being connected with the firm, and well-known in the city, was what enabled them to get indorsed by the Mercantile Agency, and also to carry on the transactions which they did subsequently.

Attempted Wife Murder.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 21.—At Valley Falls, near this city last evening, Rufus W. Cowden, a young married man who had parted from his wife, called at her residence, and after an effort to induce her to enter a carriage, attempted to cut her throat with a razor. She struggled desperately and successfully for her life, although terribly wounded in the face, arms, and breast, until her grandfather came and drove off the murderous wretch with a club. The surgeon who attended the woman was compelled to sew up sixteen gashes made by the weapon.

A Tripls Murder in Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, November 21.—A quarrel has long existed between a man named Elgin, keeper of an inn at Missouri City, and the Titus Brothers, five in number, residing near Platte City. The Titus brothers were in Missouri City on Sunday last, when a violent altercation took place between them and Elgin, in which the latter shot and killed two of the brothers, and succeeded in making his escape and in reaching the house of his father-in-law, a few miles from Platte City. During the following night he was traced to his hiding place and the house was surrounded. Elgin attempted to evade his pursuers, but they were too many. He was killed by a ball in the back while fleeing, about 200 yards from the house.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 22.

A Notice to Office-Hunters.

The following publication is made, apparently by authority, in the *National Republican* of this morning:—

"The President is necessarily engaged upon important public matters, preparatory to the early assembling of Congress, and will have no time until after the meeting of that body to give the slightest attention to applicants for office. All such are referred to heads of the different departments. Office-seekers and their friends can save themselves much time, labor, and expense by acting upon the above hint, and will relieve the President from the unpleasant necessity of declining to entertain and examine their applications. It is a physical impossibility for him to prepare his Message and at the same time transact the detail business appropriately belonging to his Cabinet Ministers."

Indian Annuites.

The Indian Office publishes to-day proposals for the supply of the Indian annuity goods for the ensuing year. The place of delivery has been changed from New York to St. Louis.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—The Territorial Legislature of Montana convened on the 5th of November.

Wheat was sold to-day at $1·95 per hundred.

The ship *Derby*, from New York, has arrived.

The mining shares have closed as follows:—Yellow Jacket, $910; Ophir, 175; Imperial, $125; Belcher, $125; Chollar Potosi, $189; Savage, $1730. Legal tenders, 72¼.

Meeting of Freedmen's Union Commission.

BOSTON, November 22.—A large meeting, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of educating the freedmen, was held by the New England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, at Tremont, Temple last evening. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Andrew, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, George Thompson, of England, and Judge Russell.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, November 22.—The buildings Nos. 514 and 516 Washington street were nearly destroyed by fire about midnight. The principal occupants were Moss Merrifield, furniture dealer, Henry Bowman, clothing dealer, and F. Krause, dealers in cigars and tobacco. The total loss is about $5000.

Arrival of the Steamer "Scotland."

NEW YORK, November 22.—The steamer *Scotland*, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her dates have been anticipated.

Snow.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., November 22.—There is snow falling here this morning, being the first of the season. The weather is chilly.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Cotton nominal; sales unimportant. Flour dull and lower; State $8 25@11 55; Ohio, $10 75@11 75; Western, $8 25@12 75; Southern, $11·80@15 50. Wheat dull and 3c. lower for white. Corn 1@2c. lower. Beef dull. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and nominal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. W. L. Wollston. The defendant is charged with having passed counterfeit United States fractional currency, with intent to cheat and defraud the Government. The defendant is a country produce dealer, and in business transactions passed upon John Weaver $3 50 in counterfeit currency.

The defense allege that Mr. Wollston knew nothing of the note's being counterfeit. He would have taken it back if Mr. Weaver had requested him to do so. But it seems that Weaver had, previous to this, received a $20 broken bank note from defendant, and would not offer back the counterfeit currency unless defendant would also take back the $20 note. The defense produced witnesses as to character. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—D. M. Sharp & Co. vs John Ferry. An action to recover damages on the sale of a pair of horses that the plaintiffs allege defendant bought of them.

The defense was that the horses were merely taken on trial, and after two days' service, being found to be too light for the work they were tried for, were returned to plaintiffs. The plaintiffs afterwards sold the horses at defendants' risk and sued to recover the loss. Verdict for plaintiff's $550.

Mary Frank, Administratrix of Lebrecht Frank, deceased, vs. Frederick Weisenborn, and to assess damages as to William Burkhardt. An action to recover $250 on a breach of contract. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—James Morton vs. Hanna M. Kelly, Administratrix of William Kelly, deceased. An action to recover for services rendered. Defense, that plaintiff was the nephew of deceased, and lived with him without having made any special agreement as to the payment of wages. Verdict for plaintiff $220·85.

L. Stanhope Pinkerton vs. The Globe Oil Company. An action to recover for services rendered. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Mason and George S. Roberts, charged with burglary, and James Boys as accessory before the fact, elaborate and impressive arguments were made by counsel on both sides. The Court charged the jury ably and at some length, and the case was given over to the jury. Jury out.

The Prussian Foot Trampling upon the Press.

Three more curious press trials are reported from Berlin. The first was directed against the writer of an article in the *Exchange Gazette*, who had presumed to criticize the military qualities of General von Manteuffel. The accused was found guilty of having attacked the reputation of the General by insinuating that he had not done his duty, and was condemned to four weeks' imprisonment. In the second case, the editor of the *Post*, who had complained in a leader of the "petty and vexatious" measures taken by the Government against the press, was condemned to pay a fine of twenty-five thalers for having "disturbed the public peace" by so doing. The third case shows that the judges of Berlin are as zealous in protecting the State religion as the civil or military officials. A story entitled "Maria Dolores," which casts ridicule on some of the ceremonies of the Evangelical Church, having appeared in the last *Calendar of St. Boniface*, for 1867, the publisher was sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

End of a Great Farm.—The Duke of Hamilton has broken up his model farm in Scotland, and the stock is advertised for sale at auction. The Hamilton herd of Ayrshire cattle has long been famous for the purity of its blood and the excellence of its qualities, and the Duke's Clydesdale cart-horses have defied competition wherever they have been shown. The catalogues enumerate one hundred and fifty head of Ayrshire, forty Clydesdales, two hundred and twenty pigs, and one hundred and eighty-six sheep. The breaking up of this noble establishment has caused a painful sensation in the neighborhood of Hamilton.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, November 22, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower, owing to the further decline in gold. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 5-20s sold at 107¾, a decline of ¼; 112 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 104¼@105 for July and August 7·30s.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 54@54¼, the former rate a decline of ¾ on the closing price last evening; Reading at 55¼@55¾, a decline of 1¼; Catawissa preferred at 28½, a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy at 130, a decline of 2; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, a decline of ¼. 58 was bid for Minehill; 66½ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common; and 42 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 30 for Germantown; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held. Manufacturers' sold at 32¼; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 134; 105 was bid for Sixth National; 101 for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 32½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; and 40 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were very dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35½, a slight decline; 85 was bid for Morris Canal; 123 for preferred do.; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¾ A. M., 13⅜; 11 A. M., 13⅜; 12 M., 13⅜; 1 P. M., 13⅜, a decline of 1¼ on the closing price last evening.

The New York *Tribune* this morning, says:—"Money has been in active demand at 7 per cent. on call, and in some cases a little more has been made by lenders indirectly. The demand for currency continues, and among the buyers the Treasury Department is not the least. The National banks have been closely drawn upon to strengthen the Department at points where past-due temporary loans remain unpaid. This resource is not equal to the demands upon the Treasury, and gold has been sold to a moderate extent 'to buy currency' and pay the past-due debt. It is evident that the Treasury has reached the point where it cannot come to the rescue of borrowers. It is in a position to meet all its obligations promptly and to steadily reduce the volume of the National debt, but that is all."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

700 sh Read..lts..55..	55¼	200 sh Read.....s5wn	55¼
100 sh do.....2d	55¼	200 sh do.....s10	55¼
100 sh do.....s5	55¼	100 sh do.....b30	55¼
100 sh do.....b10	55¼	300 sh do.....lots.	55¼

FIRST BOARD

$2000 Pa R 1st m 6s	102¼	47 sh Far & M Bk.	134
$5000 Cam City 6s..	92	100 sh Readng.....	55¼
$4400 City 6s..n lots	102¼	100 sh do.....s60	55¼
$5500 do.....gas	99	200 sh do.....s5wn	55¼
$5000 Belvi&Del bds	85	400 sh do.....	55¼
$5000 Susq Cn bds.	66½	100 sh do.....b4	55¼
$4000 U S 5-20s 65 Jy	107¼	400 sh do..lots.b5	55¼
$3000 do.....rec.	107¼	100 sh do.....c	55¼
10 sh M & M Bk...	32½	100 sh do.....s5	55¼
10 sh Penn R.....	54½	50 sh Sch N pf....	36
32 sh do ..lots.	54¼	100 sh Cata pf....s30	28½
1c sh do.....	54¼	20 sh Cam & A.....b30	
100 sh do.....s30	54	100 sh Ph & E....b30	31
3 sh do.....	54½	50 sh Maple Sh.....	2½
1 sh do.....	54		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 138¼@139; Silver ¼ and ½, 134; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 14½; do., July, 1864, 14½; do., August, 1864, 13½; do., October, 1864, 12½; do., December, 1864, 11½; do., May, 1865, 10½; do., August, 1865, 9½; do., September, 1865, 8½; do., October, 1865, 8¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112@112½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1864, 105⅝@106¼; do., 1865, 105⅜@106⅛; do., new, 1865, 107⅜@108; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅜@105⅛; do., 2d series, 104⅜@104⅝; 3d series, 104⅜@104⅝; Compounds, December, 1864, 12@12⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, November 22.—Trade has again been distressingly dull in all departments, and the steady downward tendency in the premium on gold has exerted an unfavorable influence on prices generally. There was no demand for shipment for Flour, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at prices ranging from $8 to $8·50 per barrel for superfine; $9@10 50 for extras; $11 50@12·75 for Northwestern extra family; $12·75@14·50 for Pennsylvania and Western do. do., and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over $7 25@7·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is scarcely enough doing in

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Amnesty Power—How and by Whom Should it be Exercised.

From the Times.

The *World* takes exceptions to our view that the President should now "consider his actual work concerning restoration ended," and should leave the whole question of amnesty to be dealt with by Congress. "To that body," we said the other day, "of right belongs all further authority in the premises." Our contemporary objects to this as unsound doctrine, and proceeds to argue not only that the President may grant individual pardons or proclaim an amnesty, as he shall see fit, but that Congress has no claim to be consulted and no right to act in the mattre.

We are not, as the *World* appears to think, unmindful of the constitutional provision vesting the pardoning power exclusively in the Executive; though it may be doubted whether the terms employed cover all the conditions in which it has been exercised since the suppression of the Rebellion, or justify the pretensions upon which a proclamation of general amnesty is now being urged upon the President. "He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," are the words employed by the authors of the Constitution. Hamilton's argument in the *Federalist* is cited to prove that considerations which withheld from Congress all share in the power of pardon had reference to circumstances identical with those in which the President's action is at present invoked. But the language of Hamilton appears to suggest the opposite construction:—

"The expediency of vesting the power of pardoning in the President has, if I mistake not," he says in No. 74, "been only contested in relation to the crime of treason. * * But the principal argument for reposing the power of pardoning in this case in the Chief Magistrate, is this:—In seasons of insurrection or rebellion, there are often critical moments, when a well-timed offer of pardon to the insurgents or rebels may restore the tranquility of the Commonwealth, and which, if suffered to pass unimproved, it may never be possible afterwards to recall. The dilatory process of convening the Legislature, or one of its branches, for the purpose of obtaining its sanction, would frequently be the occasion of letting slip the golden opportunity."

This reasoning admits of but one interpretation. The application of the pardoning power to cases of treason was designed to provide for a contingency which no longer exists. It was intended as authority to employ an amnesty as a means of restoring the authority of the Federal Government in cases of insurrection or rebellion. It was designed for use in "critical moments," when other means of restoring tranquility are in jeopardy, and when "the dilatory process of convening the Legislature" prevents consultation with that branch of the Government. An offer of amnesty would therefore have been in order at any time during the continuance of the Rebellion. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of limited amnesty on the 8th December, 1863, and again on the 26th of March, 1864, was strictly in conformity with the purposes for which authority to pardon was intrusted to him. The objects aimed at were declared by himself to have been "to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States," and "these alone." It was competent for him to have renewed and enlarged the offer at the Hampton Roads conference, or at any period when these objects remained unfulfilled. Or it might have been competent for his successor to proclaim an amnesty during the brief but critical time which immediately followed the cessation of hostilities, when the restoration of Federal authority might be supposed to require every available auxiliary. We submit, however, that when the suppression of the Rebellion was consummated, and the authority of the United States re-established beyond cavil, the only justification of the exercise of the amnesty power by the President lapsed. The "critical moments" contemplated by Hamilton no longer continued; "the dilatory process" of consulting Congress ceased to be an available plea for Executive action on an extended scale, and without regard to the will of the people's representatives.

The peculiar circumstances in which President Johnson entered upon the duties of his office, and the anxiety of the country, as far as possible, to facilitate the return of friendly feelings throughout the South, exempted the qualified proclamation of May 29, 1865, from the criticism which it might otherwise have provoked. There was a universal disposition to accord to him support, and to facilitate whatever measures he might deem essential to his restoration policy. Besides, the proclamation was a mere reiteration of Mr. Lincoln's peace overtures, intended to reach many who had not availed themselves of those opportunites of pardon, and at the same time excluding from the privilege of pardon fourteen specifically described classes of Southern citizens. Some there are, we know, who share Mr. Botts' opinons as to the invalidity of the pardons granted in pursuance of the special power reserved by Mr. Johnson under this proclamation. These persons contend—and not without a semblance of common sense—that the pardoning power in its relation to individuals properly applies only after trial and conviction. "Webster's Dictionary" hardly sustains this rendering of the term. At any rate, the magnanimity displayed by the American people since the surrender of Lee may be accepted as an assurance of their indisposition to deal harshly with individuals, or to scan too closely the cases in which the President has granted immunity to Rebels.

But there is a limit to the condition of things in which the right of the President to proclaim an amnesty is conceded, or in which individual pardons on account of the Rebellion—prior to trial and conviction—might be properly granted. And this limit may fairly be held to have been reached when Congress met last December. The right of the Executive to go further in the work of restoration is at least open to doubt; the right to proclaim an amnesty as a condition of restoration terminated equally at the same time. Congress then took cognizance of the entire subject of restoration—its time, its manner, its conditions; the President receding to the position of an administrator of laws which Congress might enact, or resolutions which it might constitutionally pass.

As matters now stand, the amnesty power belongs, practically and substantially, to Congress. That body may or may not extend to the South the benefits of an act of oblivion; though a general amnesty, including all Rebels, leaders, and followers, is neither expedient nor probable. The number of excluded classes may be reduced, as compared with the number recited in the proclamation of May, 1865; but the loyal sentiment of the nation will, in our opinion, demand the imposition of disabilities, at least to the extent of exclusion from Federal office, upon the conspicuous promoters and agents of the Rebellion. We assume, moreover, that there will be no act of amnesty, broad or narrow, except as conditional upon the previous compliance by the South with certain terms. Thus considered, it will be a consequence of restoration rather than a prelude to it.

Ritualism and the Church of England.

From the Tribune.

The question of Parliamentary reform is not the only subject that is at present disquieting the English people, and "frighting" the conservative "isle from its propriety." Another disturbing element has suddenly made its appearance, in what the British press designates the Ritualistic controversy, which is agitating the religious world of England to an extraordinary degree. Bishop Colenso is allowed to enjoy a respite for the time being, and amidst the fierce conflict which has risen anent ecclesiastical paraphernalia and modes of worship, the authenticity of the Pentateuch and the inspiration of the Old Testament prophets are allowed to sleep. The Anglo-Episcopal Church, it is well known, is an ancient State establishment. Its bishops are "lords spiritual," sharing in the outward, conventional dignity of peers of the realm. It has a splendid hierarchy. It possesses immense revenues, and its dignitaries enjoy splendid incomes. It is a great and wealthy national institution, existing and supported ostensibly for spiritual purposes—for the instruction and training of the people in religious doctrine and practice—and its means and opportunities of doing good in its peculiar mission and sphere are unbounded. But these things, which *prima facie* seem to be all in its favor, are in reality inimical to its usefulness. Its ministers, independent of great measure of popular control, show by their conduct as a body that, with all their pretensions to Apostolic descent, they are but human; and that, despite the virtues which might be supposed to attach to an office traceable, as they contend, directly to St. Peter himself, they are in nowise superior to ordinary mortals. Numbers of them are just now engaged in fiercely discussing the question of ecclesiastical vestments—of "clerical millinery," as it has been happily termed—in settling the number of genuflections the officiating priest ought to make in certain given circumstances, and in debating whether religious service should be conducted in broad day with lighted wax-tapers or not. With some of them the old snow-white surplice and the respectable black silk gown are at a discount; they must have green waistcoats, and must be toged in muslin gown with a cross embroidered on the back. These contend for particular kinds of priestly vestments as in a high decree symbolic, and would almost class among the moral sins any departure from the customs of the Church of the middle ages in regard to the costume of the clergyman. Ritualism is, in fact, all the rage now with the High Church party in England. The "weightier matters of the law" divine are lost sight of; and instead of these, attention is exclusively devoted to the tithing of "mint, anise, and cumin."

The Ritualists are not, however, to be allowed to have everything their own way. Their conduct has aroused fierce opposition in certain quarters. The Non-Conformist ministers see danger to Protestantism in these efforts of the Episcopal clergy to assimilate the worship of the English establishment to that of the Roman Catholic Church. Spurgeon, the eminent Baptist divine, has sounded the tocsin, in a sermon he recently preached in London, and with that outspoken boldness for which he is distinguished, has declared that the English bishops are a useless body of men, who have never done any good service to the Church. And among the great body of the people there seems to be a determination to give no quarter to the Ritualists. Disturbances have already occurred in several places, and we have before us an account in a London paper of some very riotous proceedings in a church situated in a village adjacent to that city. So serious, says the report, are matters becoming in the village, that several additional constables have been sent to reside in it. The clergyman has been assaulted while conducting public worship, the school-house has been set are to, and an attempt has been made to shoot the schoolmaster, who, it seems, is a zealous partisan of the obnoxious clergyman. The controversy is, in fact, waxing furious; and in view of the spirit manifested by the combatants on both sides, we are not surprised to find one of the dignitaries of the Establishment, the Archdeacon of Surry, declaring, in a recent charge to the clergy, that the Church is "reeling to its centre," and that "the hour of its trial is at hand."

The question of the future of the Anglo-Episcopal establishment has more than a mere local interest for those immediately concerned in its maintenance or its overthrow, for it touches the cognate question of the usefulness of Church establishments in general. Taking a dispassionate and impartial view of the history of this great national institution, it cannot be denied that as an evangelizing agency it has been a woful failure. The child of compromise, as Macauley, in his "History of England" shows, it has all the characteristic feebleness of such an origin about it. For purposes of aggression upon the regions of vice and crime, its power is painfully small. Its chief virtue lies in its quiet conservatism; but this, which some pronounce its strength, will ultimetely be found its fatal weakness. It is evident that either it has no proper conception of its mission, or no heart for its work. In England, Lord Shaftesbury avers, there are at present 1,200,000 women engaged in unwomanly work, who are, for the most part, in a savage condition. In the ten chief cities of England, it is computed there are about 300,000 prostitutes. There are, as statistics show, 1,250,000 paupers; and the vice of drunkenness, we are told, is rapidly increasing among the lower classes; while there are countless numbers of men, women, and children in a state of woful ignorance of their duty both to God and man. And in the face of all this, what are the clergy doing? Why, debating about the color and the cut of priestly vestments, about the virtues of wax tapers in religious services, and the use of silver spoons to fish flies out of the sacramental wine! The Church of England, as a State establishment, seems doomed. A process of disintegration has already set in, and it is evident the structure cannot stand much longer. Let parliamentary reform be carried, and religious freedom in the fullest sense must soon follow. The ballot box will do for England what the Declaration of Independence did for the United States—free the country from ecclesiastical trammels, and open a new field for religious enterprise and activity. The beneficial results of such a reformation will not be a doubtful question.

President Johnson's Plan—The Plan of Congress, and the Plan Demanded by the Crisis.

From the Herald.

President Johnson's plan of Southern restoration, failing in the South, discarded by Congress, and condemned in the North, is dead and done for. In the outset, with its three conditions precedent, viz., the recognition of the supreme national sovereignty of the United States, the ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the debts and obligations of the Rebellion, it seemed to be a fair and promising programme. It started off handsomely, in the absence of Congress, and under the stimulus of Executive pardons, but the State reorganizations thus effected were slip-shod and too loosely put together to pass an examination under any test of the Constitution or the law of nations. The civil rights of the liberated blacks and the important question of negro suffrage and negro representation were meantime left untouched; for the leading idea of Mr. Johnson was to restore the disabled States, as far as possible, with their old State rights intact, as before the war.

This was a grave mistake, and it was followed too far, as events have shown; but it could have been easily repaired had the President adhered to his original declarations, that his provisional work was subject to the approval or rejection of Congress. This was the rock upon which he foundered—assuming an equal jurisdiction with Congress, and the popular verdict of the late Northern elections, in rejecting his policy and his defense of the course he has pursued in his conflict with Congress, amounts to a decree from the sovereign people taking this business from his hands and restoring it absolutely into the hands of Congress. Hence the present views, inclinations, and purposes of the President in this matter are important only so far as they are likely to operate in facilitating or retarding a settlement by Congress.

The plan of Congress, endorsed by all the Northern States, is that embodied in the pending Constitutional amendment. It appears to be, however, in the face of these recent elections, so bitterly repugnant to the South as to be hopeless of any voluntary ratification in that quarter during the existing generation of leading Southern politicians. The especially obnoxious feature of the amendment to those politicians is the section which excludes from all Federal offices hereafter, till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, a certain class of the Southern leaders identified with the late Rebellion. Leaders and followers plead that the dishonor of their own condemnation involved in this condition they must at all hazards reject with scorn and disgust. This is a serious difficulty. How is it to be removed?

The duty of solving the problem will devolve upon Congress. The alternative presented is the exclusion of the unrecognized States to the end of the present generation, or some modifications of the amendment, in order to bring them in without further loss of time. A general amnesty will at once remove the main difficulty indicated, and universal suffrage will settle all the embarrassments arising from the negro question. But the prejudices of caste and color, cultivated in the South for two hundred years, are so infused into the blood and bones of the Southern white race that they revolt at this idea of negro political equality, and will never consent to it. What then? Is the Union to remain disorganized and discordant? Is the South to be indulged indefinitely in a quasi state of rebellion, with its vast resources of wealth, trade, and prosperity lying waste, and with its people drifting to sedition, riots, and anarchy, because Southern prejudices block the way? No! There must be a remedy for this evil, and for the good of the whole country it must be applied.

President Johnson has said that if there are but five thousand good and loyal men in one of these disabled States, they are enough for its reconstruction. Congress, then, in a law providing for certain organic State elections, and defining, as the President has done, who shall be voters, with the power and authority given to General Grant to enforce the law in these elections, may very readily overcome this aforesaid obstruction of caste and color. Some such legislation, beginning at the bottom, is evidently demanded for Southern reconstruction. The interests of the South, the North, the Treasury, and of the whole Union, demand this legislation. Beginning the work of reconstruction, then, *de novo*, Congress, in an enabling act, has only to weed out the impracticable secesh and fire-eating elements of the States concerned, and to put General Grant on guard, in order to make the work of Southern restoration as simple as the rule of subtraction. The first essential is to accept the self-evident facts that the President's work of reconstruction is an embarrassment, that Congress must begin at the beginning, from Virginia to Texas, inasmuch as the Rebellion, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, though disarmed, still remains to be subdued.

Negro Suffrage in the South.

From the World.

The Republican party is deficient in the breadth of view and forecast which appreciate the force of natural tendencies, and which refrain from attempting by legislation what is sure to come about by the operation of natual causes. That party fails to perceive that great social changes are fruitful; that when transitional events of the first magnitude have taken place, a train of other events necessarily follows to bring existing social conditions into harmony with the new circumstances. It is the part of political wisdom to descry those consequences; to judge which of them will follow of themselves, and which require the intervention of Government; to forbear beating drums and clattering kettles and pans to bring the sun out of an eclipse, when the celestial motions will serenely deliver it without such obstreperous aid.

We incline to think that if the negro-suffrage question could be fairly opened, and placed in its true light, the political interest in it would rapidly evaporate. The zeal of its advocates and the stillness of its opponents would probably give way to the calmer interest which, in enlightened minds, it will long continue to have as a moral, social, and ethnological question. At any rate, if we could foresee what would be the natural train of unforced consequences, both parties might judge how far interference must prove needless on the one hand, and resistance unavailing on the other.

Let us suppose that the Southern Senators and Representatives were freely admitted without conditions, and that the North should forbear to press the negro question any farther. The Southern people would feel that a great obstacle had been removed to their mending their broken fortunes. All the best energies of the best class of Southern minds would be bent in that direction. Capital, the great want of all new countries, the great want of all bankrupt countries—and the South is both undeveloped and bankrupt—would readily flow in under the prospect of an assured tranquillity, and in reliance on the security that could be given by Southern landholders after the complete restoration of titles by a general amnesty. The office of capital is to set labor in motion. The returns of capital can come in no other way than through the employment of labor. It is only by returning the products of labor, or what the products of labor sell for, into the hands of investors, that they can ever get back their capital and a profit on it.

Now, it is obvious that a brisk demand for labor, and anxiety and competition on the part of employers to secure as much as they need in their enterprises, would be the best conceivable condition of things for the freedmen, who, totally destitute at the outset, must find the beginnings of competence in what they can save out of their earnings. It is a circumstance favorable to their future prospects, that white emigration will go slowly into the Southern States. There are large districts where the climate, though congenial to the negro, is unfavorable to the white race. The tide of European immigration, both German and Irish, will, for various reasons, continue to set towards other States.

The cheap, fertile lands of the West lie in a climate not very different from that of the countries whence the immigrants came. Most of them have relatives or other friends who have preceded them in their exodus from the old countries; and, on a strange continent, new comers will naturally value neighbors of their own race and kindred. For a whole generation to come, the South, if it can command capital to develop its resources, will experience a dearth of labor. Even before the war, labor was its great want. In the course of the last fifteen years of Southern prosperity, slaves doubled or trebled in value.

The great source of hope to the freedmen, if the radicals will permit Southern prosperity to revive, will consist in the fact that their services are indispensable. After one or two good harvests, they will have the means of emigrating to any part of the country. With this ability, they will not stay where they do not receive fair treatment. If they are unjustly dealt by in the South, they will emigrate to the hospitable West. If one Southern State holds out advantages denied to them in others, they will throng to that State. If the Southern States do not, on the uniform system, bestow on them justice and kindness, the freedmen will either flee from the South, as the Irish have forsaken Ireland, or a few enlightened Southern States will keep them back by bidding against the West for the monopoly of their labor. Southern land is as worthless as the sands of Sahara without labor to cultivate it; and the instinct of self-preservation will compel even the most illiberal Southern State to grant the same advantages which a day's ride in the cars will enable the negroes to enjoy elsewhere.

A people so situated cannot be oppressed. Whenever they set any value on the elective franchise, they will be able to command it. The same motives which induced our Western States to make voters of unnaturalized aliens will operate with full force in the South, as soon as that section can command capital to rebuild its shattered prosperity. Greenbacks may be scattered over the South; but greenbacks can plant and pick no cotton, can construct no railroads or warehouses, open and work no mines, press no sugar-cane, gather no rice. All that money can do is to set in operation the human hands, white or black, by which these operations are performed. To release Southern property by an amnesty, so that its owners can give security for loans; to tranquillize the country by restoration; to pour capital into the South as twenty years ago it was poured into the West—this is the true way to benefit the negro. His wages will then be so high that he will be on the sure road to independence. The impossibility of either sparing or replacing him, in such a humming hive of industry as the South will then become, will secure for him every privilege and franchise compatible with social order.

If the obvious probabilities which we have undertaken to trace could be candidly recognized and fairly weighed, they ought to abate both the zeal of advocacy and the obstinacy of resistance, on this exciting question. In trying to pass negro suffrage, the radicals are trying to force what will inevitably come of itself, and come all the more speedily, if they will consent to restore the Union. In recuting negro suffrage as a thing never to be tolerated, the extreme Southern party display just as little wisdom or foresight. The Southern labor supply, insufficient before the war, the white part of it half destroyed by the war, and the black seriously diminished, is too valuable and necessary to be put at hazard by harsh treatment of the negro, or withholding from him any privilege which he would emigrate to other States to enjoy. If the radicals would recognize the value of these considerations, and promptly restore the Union, the indux of capital, and the consequent competition for labor, would speedily open the eyes and liberalize the minds of the South.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1835.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland risks..... $692 770 64
On Fire risks..... 139 691 79 — $742,462 43

Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865..... 276 964 47 — $1,019,426 90

Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland Risks..... $554,189 78
On Fire risks..... 128,932 12 — $683,121 90

Interest during the same period—salvages, etc..... 87,717 82 — $770,839 72

Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation losses..... $326,319 66
Fire losses..... 92,867 81
Return premiums..... 40,529 79
Re insurances..... 54,624 81
Agency charges, advertising, printing etc..... 33,187 69
Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc..... 16,570 10
Expenses..... 14,079 12 — $578,170 28

$192,669 44

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871.....	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7-3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes.....	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt).....	166,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent Loan.....	54,700 00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey, Six Per Cent Loan.....	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....	5,040 30
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	2,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....	20,000 00
195,000	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property.....	195,000 00
$1,045,650	Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05 Mkt. Val.	$1,070,250 75
	Real Estate.....	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	217,637 23
	Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	38,923 98
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value.....	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank..... $41,102 25	
	Cash in Drawer..... 447 34	41,549 59
		$1,407,321 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31 1866 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1865, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereon it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph B. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, D. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, Pres't dent.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

TO ARCHITECTS.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $2000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
T. J. TREADWELL,
11 26 1m] Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 5 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 25 per cent. or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 26 Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.
11 15 d12 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1865.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3, at the office of the Company, No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.
11 20 12t SIMON FOEY, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.

BIGLOW PAPERS. Second series. 12mo.

MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M. A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P. Jolliffe. Price, $1·25. For sale by

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien.)
11 10 1m No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

PERSONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
No. 483 North ELEVENTH Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Agency collects from the United States

All Arrears of Pay, Bounty, and Pensions due Pennsylvania Soldiers, or their Widows and Orphans,

Including the additional Bounty under recent acts of Congress, FREE OF CHARGE.

All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention.

The Agency cannot act for Claims in the hands of other Agents or Attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to do their work.

F. JORDAN,
Colonel, and Military Agent of Pennsylvania.
10 25 6t thlm

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties, and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,
10 23 1m Philadelphia.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

It Costs no more than other Paints.

The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.

THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT

Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. 11 1s

THE BEST SHIP PAINT.

It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.

Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.

ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 ruths2m

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,
Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,
No. 729 POPLAR Street,

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS. ALSO,

SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
300 pages, $1·50.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
500 pages, $2·00.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
1000 pages, $3·00.
FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
ENVELOPES, $1·25 per thousand.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5·50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3·75 usual price $5·50.
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale buyers.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. 10 15 2m

T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention given to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 15 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
E. KAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, & Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
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EXPERIENCE PROVES IT
MARVIN'S SAFES
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.
Twenty-Five Years in Business.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS SECOND-HAND SAFES.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 6ms]

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

GAS.

The Investigation Proceeds—More Light Upon the Subject—One of the "Outs" Testifies—The Quality and the Quantity of Gas Furnished, Etc.

Last evening another meeting of the Gas Committee was held in Select Council chamber. The session was attended by several members of Councils and scientific gentlemen. Colonel Page conducted the examination.

Mr. Edward Worrell was sworn. He resides at No. 235 North Twenty-first street, and is a Republican in politics. Mr. Worrell said that he was elected by the Trustees, Superintendent of Public Lamps, in January, 1865. On the 1st of March he took his position. At the end of the year for which he was elected he was re-elected. On the 1st of last month he was discharged without any official notice of charges or allegations against him. The only notice that he had was from Mr. Barnes, one of the Trustees, who told him he would be discharged, and asked his resignation. Mr. Worrell didn't give it, and was turned out.

Mr. Worrell was Superintendent of Public Lamps in December, 1865. About the 1st of that month he was in the Seventh street office when the men were paid. The Engineer called the men together and told them to put out the lamps three-quarters of an hour before calender time, and to light them on sharp calendar time. The Engineer said the city was burning too much gas, and unless the gas was reduced in the lamps the city would be deprived of a supply. On the 12th of the month the witness received an order from the Superintendent of the institution to light the lamps a half hour later and extinguish an hour earlier than calendar time. On the 14th of December a third order came direct from the office of the Trust to light an hour later and to extinguish an hour later. That was obeyed for several weeks.

It went on until the regulators were put on the lamps. Everybody knows what they were. The witness said there was a regulator put on every lamp in the city. Of these there are seven thousand, and the expense of the same was a dollar per lamp. As soon as the regulators were attached they reduced the gas burned one half. The people cried out against the malpractice, and the regulators, that had cost seven thousand dollars, were thrown away as old brass.

Mr. Worrell said that dependence could not be placed upon station lamps. These are lamps in different parts of the city furnished with meters. From the records of these meters, the Trust averages the amount of gas consumed in the city lamps, and regulates the price charged the city. The witness specified the lamp at the station at Fifth and Cherry streets. He knew that it was left burning after all the other lights were put out, and on nights when it was extinguished it was relighted by other parties. The time the city lamps were put out earlier than the contract, time was the dreariest season in the winter. He said they were hazy, foggy, sleety mornings, when, after putting out the lamps, he could not distinguish pavement from street. Many times he said he risked his life stumbling home from his duty.

He also said that the Superintendent of Distribution appointed his subordinates, and the Superintendent of Public Lighting, his employes until 1865. Then the Trustees took the appointing power into their own hands. "I have seen," said he, "a great deal of trouble in reference to this subject, because the Superintendents have been put to difficulty from the necessity of having men under them who were incompetent to perform the labor required of them." These appointments were all political. At one time he had a man put under him because a Trustee wanted a friend fixed. At another time he reported a man for misconduct, and the Trustees told him no matter how he behaved, he must be retained for his political services.

Again, the witness was the recipient of Mr. Barnes' grievances in this respect. Mr. Barnes said to him, "One of the Trustees has had so many more appointments than me, and I don't think that's a fair shake!" and the Trustee said in the presence of the witness, "I haven't had any appointments yet, and I am going to have some."

MR. TRUSTEE ELLIOT ON THE STAND.

Colonel Page subpœnaed Trustees Elliot and Houseman. Mr. Houseman is posted, and he stayed away. Mr. Elliot doesn't know anything, and he attended and said so. To all questions about commissions paid to Trustees, of interests or contracts, or of the prostitution of moneys of the Trust to nominate its Trustees to political offices, Mr. Elliot said he knew nothing. He said he went on the excursions to Pittsburg and Boston. For the latter the Trust paid. The former he said "didn't cost them a cent." They went to Pittsburg by the invitation of somebody interested in the mines. With the party to Boston went the Engineer.

Colonel Page—Were there any other persons accompanying friends or companions of any kind?

Mr. Elliot—There may have been one or two friends; I cannot say at the moment; we were gone about a week, may be seven, eight, nine, or ten days.

Colonel Page—Did you, because certain men in the Works would not support you in your efforts to get a political nomination, cause them to be discharged, and they were not permitted to come back until they got a recommendation from you, which you gave because they would be friendly to help your nomination?

Mr. Elliot—No, sir; I will explain in regard to that matter; I have no concealment in regard to it; I never gave any recommendation or anything of the sort such as you speak of. After the matter was all over, I turned a man out of the Works whom my friends had made judge of an election, and after exciting him to that position, he was base enough to take money from my opponents to sell me out.

Mr. Elliot also said he was one of the ten Trustees who received three hundred and fifty dollars from the Trust. About the middle of 1865 a clamor was raised for the reduction of the price of gas. The clamor entered the press, Councils, and the Board. It called upon the cashier to furnish a statement of the finances for the first six months of 1865. The cashier submitted the statement. The Board were not satisfied. The cashier, who had been discharged when the Trustees organized in the spring of 1865, was called in, and he made a statement, but it wouldn't do. Then the Committee of Finance appointed the witness and Mr. McArthy to make up the statement. They did so. From the 15th of September to the 8th of November they worked at the books. For this they didn't charge anything, but the Board generously gave them three hundred and fifty dollars each. They didn't return it.

Mr. Elliot also said that the Board of Trustees had ordered the testimony taken before this Committee and the Committee of Common Council to be phonographed. It is all printed in pamphlet for the Trustees. He also offered the opinion that he thought the Board ought to have had counsel at all the sessions of the Committee.

Mr. Barlow asked him to explain Mr. Worrell's testimony about cutting off the hours of the public lamps. Mr. Elliot did so according to his own theory. He pulled out a memorandum-book and went over a long calculation to show how much gas the Works could make, and how much the people would burn. In the Works he said there are 666 iron retorts and 72 clay retorts. These will burn a charge of 200 pounds six times in twenty-four hours. Allowing 4·20 cubic feet to the pound of coal, each retort will produce 5040 feet of gas per day. This is—

666 iron retorts each 5040 feet	3,326,400
72 clay retorts each 5040 feet	230 400
Total	3,556,800

On the day in last December when so much gas was burned, the city used four million feet. The Works couldn't keep up with this, and the street lamps were reduced.

Colonel Page—If you had had proper intelligence at the head of the Works, would not this have been foreseen?

Mr. Elliot—No man could have foreseen it, sir.

Colonel Page—Was there not a want of capacity at the Works?

Mr. Elliot—Yes, sir.

Colonel Page—Is not that a confession of weakness in the management?

Mr. Elliot—Not so, sir. Had the Angel Gabriel been in the Engineer's place he could not have bettered himself last winter.

Colonel Page—Could not the proper officer have anticipated this difficulty?

Mr. Elliot—The Board are now building a new retort house at Point Breeze. It ought to have been done a year ago. In the coming winter, if the weather gets dark about Christmas, I believe the city will consume four million five hundred thousand feet of gas.

Colonel Page—Do you know what the standard of gas is?

Mr. Elliot—Yes, sir. Merchantable gas is about fifteen candles.

Colonel Page—What do you think is the average of the gas you have been furnishing for the last two years?

Mr. Elliot—I have seen it tested at the Market street works, and it has always been that.

Colonel Page—And I have seen it tested, and it has always fallen below that figure.

Mr. Elliott also said that he had understood he could not testify—that charges of misconduct had been made against Mr. Worrell while he was in the employ of the Works. With this he closed. Mr. Worrell desired to say a word about this. Leave was granted, and he said:—

Mr. Worrell—I wish to state that last January Mr. Barnes intended to turn me out. I moved out of the Sixth Ward, and he wanted to remove me because I moved out of his ward. My friend, the Councilman, saved me. In the fall, when my friend was not re-elected, Mr. Barnes met me in the Continental Hotel and told me I would be dismissed; that somebody in the Board had brought up the matter, and asked for my removal. He said that Mr. Houseman had determined that I must go. I went to Mr. Houseman, and he denied it. I went to Mr. McManes, and he said my case had never been before the Board. Mr. Barnes told me a falsehood, or else Mr. McManes did, and I will believe Mr. McManes before Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barlow—Hadn't you better not speak in such strong terms?

Mr. Worrell—I will speak as I please, sir. Mr. Barnes told me a falsehood.

At this point, Mr. Riley, who was present, spoke—Colonel Page, do you call that testimony?

Colonel Page—You have no right to interfere, sir.

Mr. Riley—Well, I don't think that is proper testimony.

Colonel Page—Mr. Riley, now you will take your seat. If you don't behave yourself, you must go out at that door.

Mr. Riley (very much mollified)—That isn't testimony before this Committee.

Colonel Page—I want you to understand, Mr. Riley, that you have no right to interfere here. You don't know your place, sir, if you attempt to interfere with the Committee.

TAX ON RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.—The charters granted to the passenger railroads in this city contain a provision that they shall pay into the City Treasury a tax on their dividends. Some of the companies are required to pay six per cent. on all dividends declared, and others 6 per cent. whenever the dividends exceed six per cent. per annum upon the capital stock paid in.

The following sums have been paid to the City Treasurer during the present year on account of this tax:—

West Philadelphia Railroad Company, tax on dividends of 1866, $579·54.

Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company, on dividend of 1865, $2750, and on the year 1864, $2482·50. Total, $5232·50.

Gray's Ferry Passenger Railroad Company, on dividends since the construction of the road, $4286·63.

Second and Third Streets Road, on dividends of 1865, $2731·47; on the years 1861-2-3-4, $4997·68. Total, $7729·15.

Green and Coates Streets Road, on the years 1860, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, $4113·37.

Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad, for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, $10,761·47.

Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad Company, for the years 1863 and 1864, $4313·29. Making the total amount paid by the above companies, $37,033·95.

INTERESTING MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening. After the usual business, the Resident Secretary read his regular monthly report on novelties in Sciences and the Mechanic Arts. In this were enumerated a great number of mechanical and other improvements, such as the Gas Engine, now manufactured in New York, the Anvil vice of Colonel Choreman, the Safety-valve, Propelling Wheel and Lamp of T. S. Speakman, etc. The most interesting object exhibited was the new Magnesium Lamp of the American Magnesium Company, which was exhibited by Professor Morton in operation in the large lantern with which he had been projecting the diagrams needed to illustrate his report. It performed its part with admirable success, a number of beautiful pictures being thrown upon the screen with fine effect. Captain Ward's system of signals, the mode of working the Atlantic cable, etc., were also explained. Dr. Packard presented some rules for promptly treating cases of accident in factories and machine shops, designed to be hung up in the offices and other parts of the establishments; and Mr. T. Shaw proposed a resolution with regard to a uniform code of danger signals on railroads, which it is designed to petition Congress for a law to carry into effect.

A NEW RESERVOIR.—Among the projects now on hand for furnishing the city with a more abundant supply of water, is the building of a mammoth reservoir in the Twenty-fourth Ward, to be supplied by the old works in West Philadelphia, and a new Cornish engine, which is being built, giving a capacity of about 8,000,000 of gallons per day. The new reservoir, on which over one hundred and fifty men are now employed, is situated between Belmont avenue and Forty-eighth street, and Montgomery avenue and Peters street. It will be about 1000 feet square, and have a capacity of 200,000,000 gallons, or 74,000,000 more than the ten reservoirs now connected with the old works. The new one is about three miles distant from the Twenty-fourth Ward works, and will require a pumping main of that length. It is also to be connected with the reservoirs on the east side of the Schuylkill, so as to insure a full supply of water at all seasons of the year. The new engine will be direct-acting, with a steam cylinder six feet in diameter and ten feet stroke. The pump will be 28 inches in diameter, and pump 319 gallons per stroke, or 4,000,000 gallons per day.

INCREASE IN THE SALARIES OF THE POLICE.—The Police Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the ordinance making an appropriation to the Police Department for 1867. The Committee, after considerable discussion, agreed to report in favor of paying patrolmen, telegraph operators, and turnkeys $2·50 per day, an advance of fifty cents, and advance the pay of the Chief from $1800 to $2000, and that of the Lieutenants and Sergeants at the same rates allowed the patrolmen. There are 725 policemen and telegraph operators, exclusive of officers, and the advance proposed will increase the appropriation to the Police Department for patrolmen $132,312·50. If the bill, which passed Common Council, adding 100 men to the force, becomes a law, the appropriation will have to be increased $91,250, making the total additional appropriation necessary $223,562·50, exclusive of the increase to the officers of the Department.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENT AT GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE.—Councils passed an ordinance authorizing the Commissioner of Highways to contract for having a footwalk constructed on the north side of Gray's Ferry Bridge, but the work will not be commenced until an agreement is entered into with the railroad company, the owners of the bridge. The Company desire the city to agree to keep the footwalk in repair, and also to remove it within five years, after a notice to that effect is given.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A white man, name unknown, fell dead, yesterday, at Haddington. He was apparently fifty years old, was five feet five inches high, and was dressed in a dark sack coat and ribbed pantaloons, and vest of a light color. His hair is dark brown, whiskers dark and grey mixed. It was supposed that he was a drover, and had resided at Unionville, Chester county, Pa. The Coroner took charge of the body.

LIGHT-FINGERED.—Margaret Milligan was arrested yesterday at the store of Messrs. Belcher & Co., North Eighth street, for the alleged theft of a piece of calico. She was taken before the Recorder, when it was testified that she was seen to hit the goods and put them under her cloak, and that when she was leaving the store, upon discovering that she was followed, she attempted to thrust the calico between some articles at the door. She was held for trial.

OPEN FOR TRAVEL.—The new Penrose Ferry Bridge is now completed, with the exception of constructing the fenders to the piers, and is open to travel. The new structure is a very substantial one.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BATEMAN CONCERT.
On FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
ONLY NIGHT OF ROSSINI'S
"STAB'T MATER"
SOLOISTS:
M'ME PAREPA
Mrs. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. ADOLPH BERGFELD.
The Choruses by the
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
Numbering upwards of 300 voices, and comprising the most prominent choirs in Philadelphia, assisted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY PERFORMERS, LED BY MR. CARL ROSA.
Conductor.....MR. CARL SENTZ.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR to any part of the house; secured seats 50c extra; may be had at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler.
SPECIAL NOTICE—TICKETS OF ADMISSION, PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH (without reserved seats), may be had to-day as above. The number of admission tickets will be strictly limited to the capacity of the Academy, and all the seats in the upper circle reserved for the use of the purchasers of these admission tickets.

SATURDAY, November 24.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Positively last appearance of the
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.
ADMISSIONS—ONE DOLLAR EACH.
(Seats secured without extra charge.)
May be had to-day at Trumpler's Music Store. 11 19

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 22,
LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in which MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear in his GREAT IMPERSONATION of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The performance will conclude with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 24,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Prices as usual.
Monday, November 26, first production of the Prize Play, by Dion Boucicault, entitled
THE LONG STRIKE,
in which Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 22,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
EDWIN BOOTH as.....ROMEO
To conclude with Shakespeare's comedy of
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
EDWIN BOOTH as.....PETRUCHIO
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH—MERCHANT OF VENICE and DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
In compliance with many requests.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
WILL GIVE A FAREWELL MATINEE
At 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, November 24,
when will be presented, for the last time,
HAMLET.
Box sheet now open for the Matinee, and chairs secured.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
MR DAN BRYANT.
LAST NIGHTS OF SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
SHAMUS O'BRIEN;
OR,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
with its grand scenes and great cast,
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN FOUR DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
with Songs and Dances.
Friday—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR DAN BRYANT. A Great Bill.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
until further notice, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK

THE GREAT BATEMAN COMBINATION-CONCERT
ON FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
promises to be the greatest success of the season. The sale of tickets commences to-morrow, and there will be a great rush for them. Parties who desire
CHOICE SEATS
can avoid the crowd by securing their seats at the
BOOK STAND
in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 11 16 6t

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will be held at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Art Gallery, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, commencing NOVEMBER 19 1866 continuing open during the week. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be procured at No. 924 Chesnut street.
11 19 6t* MRS. E. C. HOYT, President.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, agent, No. 1251 MONTEREY street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 19

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 6 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 5

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves.
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality in ported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE,
Will open to-day—
One case (1200 yards of Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 25 cents. Same goods we sold at 33 cents six weeks ago.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
White Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37c., etc.
White Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 45, 47, 50 cents.
Red and Grey Flannels, all qualities.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, etc. etc.
Gents' Merino Vests, 75 cents, $1, 1·25, $1·50, $2, etc. etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.
Marseilles Bureau Covers, from Auction.
Cheapest all wool Blankets in the city.

GLOVES! GLOVES!
Large lot from New York.
Ladies' and Gents' Fleeced Gloves.
Misses' Cloth Gloves, all sizes and colors.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, desirable colors, cheap.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 75c., $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
Misses' and Ladies' Balmorals, cheap.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.
N. B.—The "Small Profit, Quick Sale" system enables us to turn our stock often, and to meet "Low Prices" with much satisfaction, both to ourselves and customers. [9 29§

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Have determined to offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
At such prices as will effect a
RAPID REDUCTION,
And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable
HOLIDAY GIFT.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

OPERA AND PROMENADE CLOAKS.
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Basques and Circulars,
MADE IN THE BEST STYLE
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
N. S. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets.
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.
11 7 w th to 9 mrp

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
CHEAP SALE.
250 PIECES
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,
MARKED DOWN.
Persons wanting
TABLE LINENS,
Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get
BARGAINS
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.
9 17 (12 31rp) No. 828 ARCH Street.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.
A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH REAL BLONDS,	BLACK THREAD, HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,
Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,
WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.
First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29 stuth

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices on my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1·25
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.
IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25.
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.
JUST RECEIVED.
One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best goods $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.
C. D. WISHAM,
9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.
The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.
THE OLD STAND,
WATKINS',
NINTH and CHERRY Streets
SEE THE PRICES.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques, trimmed, $6·50.
Heavy Beaver Basques, trimmed, $6·50.
The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
DAVID WATKINS,
No. 131 N. NINTH Street,
N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.
The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes 10 2 tuths2m

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.
Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW OLD PRICES.
Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.
Torresdale Muslin at 31½ cents.
Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.
Brown Sheetings very cheap.
Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.
LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk.
VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.
McCURDY & DUNKLE,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.
9 20 tuths3m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, &c., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND.
7 23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 15 smth§rp Below Fourth.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 5

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 3 6§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and stationary; having on hand patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
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The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

A Treason-Sympathizer Throwing Mud. NOTHING can exceed the *bitterness* of those Northern sympathizers with the Rebellion who, prominent and unblushing in their support of treason during its armed contest with the Government, now find themselves sinking into oblivion, or only remembered as objects of popular malediction and contempt. The only solace they seem to find in this condition of just retribution for their crimes against liberty and humanity, is in attacking and trying to blacken the reputations of good men, prominent alike for their private virtues and for their public services. They can no longer shout on the ignorant Rebel hordes to deeds of cruelty and murder, but they can *throw mud* at those whose loyal services have rendered them conspicuous objects of Rebel hatred and malice.

These remarks find a striking exemplification in the leader of our Democratic morning contemporary. In that article the Chief Justice of the United States and two worthy clergymen of this city are assailed in terms of coarseness and vulgar brutality quite worthy of an apologist for the atrocities of Belle Isle and Andersonville, or of a maudlin, sickly sympathizer with the unhung traitor of Fortress Monroe. Even the loyal ladies of Philadelphia come in for a handful of mud from this defender of treason and traitors. Chief Justice Chase is a "migratory magistrate," a "magnetic needle with a huge mass of black iron outside," "an actor at a theatre," "peregrinating and parading," brought to Philadelphia by a "negro attraction." The Rev. Messrs. Brooks and Parvin are a couple of "fancy clergymen," and the loyal ladies of Philadelphia are a "Female Branch of Negroism."

What is the occasion of this overflow of venom? Simply a meeting of the "Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission," at which Chief Justice Chase is to preside, and Messrs. Brooks and Parvin are to speak.

What is the character of this Society and what its object, that the ire of this fellow should be so terribly aroused? It is composed of the very noblest and best men and women of the North, and its object is the most benevolent and praiseworthy one of rendering aid, physical, intellectual, and moral, to the Southern masses, who are utterly unable to help themselves. Its work is to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, to teach the ignorant and elevate the downtrodden. It is in no possible sense political or sectarian, but is a work of pure philanthropy and Christianity. And yet, for consenting to preside at such a meeting, the Chief Justice of the United States is assailed with the vilest traduction; for speaking at it two worthy clergymen are ridiculed and denounced; and for their supposed connection with the Society itself, the ladies are coarsely stigmatized and insulted! Could anything better illustrate the infernal spirit of malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness which inspires those who seek to stay the onward march of our country towards a complete Christian civilization? Can it be wondered at that all the great regenerative forces of society—intelligence, schools, churches, literature, and art—naturally find themselves taking sides in a contest like this?

This vile clamor concerning Chief Justice Chase, coming from the source it does, is the highest possible compliment that could be paid him. It is not the denunciation but the praise of such men that would be shameful. And so, too, of the clergymen whose names are thus wantonly dragged before the public. They may well rejoice when such "vile fellows of the baser sort" speak evil against them falsely.

But while the meeting of the Pennsylvania branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission is made the occasion of this gross assault, a *personal* animus reveals itself, and both discloses the authorship of the article, and furnishes additional explanation of its extreme bitterness against the distinguished Chief Justice.

"Whilst he is here," says the writer, "making speeches and presiding at meetings about negroes, *a brave, unfortunate*, and, it *may be*, guilty (though not till proved so) white man, immured within the walls and moat of a military prison, is supplicating and demanding a trial. Nineteen months has the Chief of the late Confederacy been in the custody of the Federal Executive. Over and over again has the Executive proclaimed the restoration of civil authority, and called on the Judiciary to do its duty, having been always ready to hand the prisoner over to the officers of the law. Two or three times at least *have the counsel of Mr. Davis* been on the spot and demanded justice, and it is refused."

Here we have the whole secret. The "*counsel* of Mr. Davis," who took occasion ostentatiously to avow his *personal* as well as professional sympathy with his traitor-client, finds that he cannot dictate terms to the Chief Justice of the United States concerning a certain trial, and straightway his organ falls to abusing him for presiding at the meeting of a benevolent society.

We are sick of all this nonsense about Jeff. Davis—this "*brave, unfortunate*, and, it *may be*, guilty *white* man." Everybody knows that he is guilty of treason; and if he had had justice done him, he would have been hung long ago. He is living comfortably and luxuriantly "within the walls and moat" of a Government fortress; let him wait the pleasure of the Government. But Chief Justice Chase has nothing to do with him. He did not arrest him, and he does not hold him in custody. President Johnson arrested him, and President Johnson still holds him a prisoner. If the President wants to assume the responsibility of setting him at liberty, let him do it. If not, let the President answer for keeping him in confinement.

Meanwhile the "counsel of Mr. Davis" had much better deal directly with the President, than to rush into the newspapers with a foolish tirade against the Chief Justice. Mr. Chase stands too high to be reached by slander and vituperation from such a source. The people appreciate his labors, they revere his character, and they can never be sufficiently thankful that in these stormy and dangerous times we have a philanthropist, a statesman, a jurist, and a Christian as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The House of Austria.

THE appointment of Baron von Beust to the position of Premier of Austria has caused so much dissatisfaction in European diplomatic circles, that there are rumors of a renewal of hostilities. The selection of that nobleman, a man of no reputation, and one under whose rule the kingdom of Saxony ceased to exist, is but another in the long list of follies of which the House of Hapsburg has been guilty for centuries. While occupying for two hundred years a foremost position among the great nations of the globe, she has displayed ability in but one respect, and that is, the happy combinations secured by intermarriage. The kingdom of Austria has been for centuries hollow at the core, and yet has been able to keep up appearances by sheer insolence and the avoidance of any real contest. The only one in which she engaged was that with the great Napoleon, and then, even when he had defeated her, she so deceived him as to her strength as to gain terms at once more honorable and unobjectionable. But the telegraph and the correspondent have done away with all the deceptions, and the game of brag so successfully played in 1814 utterly failed in 1866. What is needed in order to raise Austria from the mire, is a rest from war. If time be allotted, it is possible that she may once more exercise her remarkable talent for conjugal alliance, and once more stand up among the highest. To do this, time and place are necessary, and knowing this, her Emperor has deliberately made as his Minister the one man least fitted for the task of office and most likely to promote another war. At present the course of Austria is so rapidly downward that, unless a miracle saves her, she will sink to the level of Spain and Portugal.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.—Our readers will not forget the meeting of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Union Commission to-night at the Academy of Music. Chief Justice Chase will preside, and speeches will be made by General Howard, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Robert J. Parvin, and other distinguished gentlemen. The importance of the work of this Society, as well as the character of the speakers announced, should be sufficient to call out a large audience.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
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☞ ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society,
AT NATIONAL HALL,
Friday Evening, November 23.
WENDELL PHILLIPS and HENRY B. STANTON
Will Deliver Addresses on the Occasion.
ADMISSION.....25 CENTS
Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 21 2t*

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.
The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the
REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
HON ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street.
11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

☞ CARD.—THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY having made a change in the management of their store, and arranged for a more complete assortment than hitherto of books for Religious Families, Sunday Schools, Parish Libraries, and Churches, invite attention to their new stock.
All orders, small or large, will receive prompt attention at their old store, No. 1224 CHESNUT Street.
(11 10 stuth2w4p)

☞ WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ALL WHO are looking for business to call and examine the American Cow Milker, patented March 28, 1865—a sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows, never before introduced in this State. There never was a patent issued from the Patent Office which has sold so readily as this. 360 counties have been sold within 25 days, and many more engaged by the most cautious and prudent business men. It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws, and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows in one-third the time. It is cheap and durable; weight only four pounds. It is self adjusting; will fit any cow. It will milk three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order, and is perfectly agreeable to the cow. Come one and all and pass your judgment upon the most valuable invention of the nineteenth century. An opportunity is now offered to enterprising men, with large or small capital, which does not present itself more than once in a lifetime. Call on American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ALL YOUNG MEN, Strangers in our City especially, are invited to the ROOMS and PRIVILEGES of
THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
HALL, NO. 1310 CHESNUT STREET.

READING ROOMS AND PARLORS,
Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
3000 Volumes in Library, all the leading Papers, Magazines, Quarterlies, Etc.
FREE TO ALL.

MONDAY NIGHTS.
MONTHLY MEETING—Fourth Monday in each month.
BUSINESS—Essay, Debate, Music, and Social Intercourse.
LYCEUM—Every Monday night except the fourth. The Lyceum affords opportunities for improvement in Composition, Declamation, Debate, and Parliamentary Rules of Order.

TUESDAY NIGHTS.
SOCIAL REUNION—First Tuesday in each month.
MANAGERS' MEETING—Third Tuesday in each month.
UNION PRAYER MEETING—Fourth Tuesday in each month.

WEDNESDAY NIGHTS.
CLASS IN FRENCH.....Professor SUE, Teacher
CLASSES IN GREEK AND LATIN....Prof. ESCH, Teacher

THURSDAY NIGHTS.
PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE—Rehearsals every Thursday night, at 8 o'clock.
DR. L. MEIGNEN.....Musical Conductor
PROFESSOR GOLDSBORO.....Pianist
The object of this society is the promotion of Musical Science and the cultivation of Musical taste. Any lady or gentlemen having a practical knowledge of Vocal Music may, on application, become an active member. No expense attached to membership.
CLASSES IN RHETORIC AND LOGIC

FRIDAY NIGHTS.
FREE LECTURES.
CLASS IN GERMAN.....Professor ESCH, Teacher

SATURDAY NIGHTS.
CLASS IN ELOCUTION.....Professor N. K. RICHARDSON
ELEMENTARY CLASS IN VOCAL MUSIC,
DR. L. MEIGNEN, Teacher.
A series of Lectures will be given during the winter. Tickets to members free on application.
Also, a series of Grand Musical Entertainments. Tickets free to members.
All members, as so all who have entered a proposition for membership, and paid the annual dues, can obtain cards of the Secretary which will secure admission to the Classes; also tickets for the Lectures, Concerts, etc., free of charge.
Any moral young man over fourteen years of age may become a member.
ANNUAL DUES, ONE DOLLAR. (11 22thsat

☞ HENRY VINCENT,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER
AND
THE MOST ELOQUENT MAN OF THE CENTURY,
WILL DELIVER
TWO LECTURES
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THE EVENINGS OF
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
November 26 and 28.
MONDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT."
WEDNESDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"OLIVER CROMWELL."
The sale of Tickets will commence on Thursday morning, 22d inst., at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. (11 21 11 28
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents

☞ PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH
American Freedmen's Union Commission,
OFFICE, No. 711 SANSOM Street.
CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,
President of the Commission, will Preside at the Meeting to be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On Thursday Evening, Nov. 22,
MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,
REV. ROBERT J. PARVIN,
And Other Distinguished Gentlemen, will Address the Meeting.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING. 11 20 3t

☞ GREAT ATTRACTION.
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15,
AT THE
NEW LIBERTY HALL,
LOMBARD Street above Seventh, the
GREAT UNION FAIR,
For the Benefit of the
PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH,
where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.
Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the Club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of "Ray's Patent Library Registers," to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 11t

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
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FIRST GREAT SALE OF
FINE OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS,
ELEGANTLY-MOUNTED CHROMOS,
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Magnificently-framed Engravings,
Will take place on the Evenings of
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
NOVEMBER 26, 27, and 28,
AT THE
"Free Gallery of the Fine Arts,"
No. 927 CHESNUT ST., BELOW TENTH.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
11 22 3t AUCTIONEER.

LOST—LAST EVENING, BY A YOUNG lady, between Thirteenth and Arch, and Eighth and Chesnut, and Twentieth and Walnut streets, a small hunting-case GOLD WATCH, engraved on side of the case a sailor leaning on an anchor, and on the other side a water scene, with a ship. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Miss WEIGHT, No. 1201 ARCH Street. 11 22 3t*

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Cotton Goods Have "Tumbled."

CANTON FLANNELS, A GOOD ARTICLE, 23 CENTS.
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NEW YORK MILLS,
ALL HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO MEET THE MARKET.

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1 BALE GREY SACK FLANNELS, 37½ CENTS.
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HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINE,
(Incomparably the Best for Family Use,)
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NEW YORK,
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No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
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(Only Authorized Agency in Philadelphia)
Their Pre-eminent Superiority Vindicated by the Decision of the Highest Authorities.
GOLD MEDAL,
FAIR, MARYLAND INSTITUTE, 1866.
ALL THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIRS IN 1866.
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At the Maryland Institute Fair, as the
"BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."
At the New York State Fair, as the
"Best Family Sewing Machine."
"Best Double-Thread Sewing Machine."
These two completely covering the whole ground, and for the
BEST SAMPLE OF SEWING MACHINE WORK
And at the Pennsylvania State Fair, for the
"Best Sample of Ornamental Sewing-Machine Work,"
As can be seen by the following comprehensive and conclusive report of the committee of practical and experienced mechanical experts appointed by the New York State Board to investigate the merits of the different Sewing Machines:—
"We, the Committee on Sewing Machines, after a careful and thorough investigation into the respective merits of the various machines submitted for examination, find the *Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine* to be *superior to all others* in the following points, namely:—
Simplicity and Thoroughness of Mechanical Construction.
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Compactness, and Beauty of Model and Finish.
Adaptation to material of any thickness by an Adjustable Feed Bar, and in the
Unequalled Precision with which it executes the Lock-Stitch, by means of the Elliptic Hook, and we, therefore, award it the First Premium, as the
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And also for the above reasons the First Premium as the
Best Double-Thread Sewing Machine.
C. P. PETERS,
HECTOR MOFFAT, } Committee."
From the Reports of the Committee on Sewing Machines at the Maryland Institute Fair, 1866:—
"*We find the Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine to excel all others.*"
"*It is the most simple in construction, having fewer parts, rendering it easier of management, and requiring less power to work it than any other machine.*"
"*The Elliptic Hook is an improvement of great value, ensuring the greatest certainty of execution, and preventing the liability of missing stitches, so common in other machines.*"
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"*It is the only machine we have seen that will gather without changing the tension.*"
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
L. P. CLARK,
MICHAEL DUNN, } Committee,
ELIZABETH SCHOFIELD,
MARY D. BROWN,
JANE D. TUCKER, } Ladies' Committee.
The above report fully accords with the almost unanimous opinion of the best impartial judges and sewing-machine experts, as well as of all others who have used this unrivalled machine, which is incomparably the most simple in construction, the most efficient in operation, the most easy, rapid, and noiseless of movement; the most economical and durable in use, and the most complete in the variety and perfection of its attachments for every kind of work; and, therefore, infinitely the most perfect Family Sewing Machine, for which purpose its superiority is pre-eminent and unquestionable.
The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine (formerly known as the Sloat Elliptic), having by the force of its great inherent merits completely triumphed over the difficulties that for years encompassed it, is *now firmly established upon a permanent basis*, being manufactured by one of the best companies in the United States (the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company), which has recently invested over a hundred thousand dollars in improved machinery for its manufacture; every machine being made in the most thorough manner by the most perfect machinery in the world.
Old Sloat Elliptic Machines repaired and greatly improved by the application of all the new attachments and improvements, and full instructions for their use given gratis.
Machines (which are warranted for two years) forwarded to any part of the country, with printed instructions (which will enable any one to operate them without the slightest difficulty) for use, on receipt of the price in current funds or by draft; or they may be sent, payment to be collected on delivery, on receipt of satisfactory assurance that it will then be made; and all orders from a distance will be as faithfully filled as if a personal visit and selection had been made.
Liberal arrangements made with parties of energy, good standing, and capital, who may wish to engage in the sale of these machines, as agents in such territory as yet remains unoccupied. For further information in regard to which, and for private circular, address
ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 543 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 923 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW YORK, November 20, 1866.
THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE IN PHILADELPHIA IS AT No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
(Signed) WHEELER & WILSON MAN'G CO.,
Manufacturers of the Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machines.

POPLIN VELOURS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
A CASE OF
POPLIN VELOURS,
OF THE HEAVY CORD,
FOR CORED DRESSES,
In all of the New Shades of Colors, as well as Blacks,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
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PARIS DRESS GOODS
AT A SACRIFICE,
FROM AUCTION SALES.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
In Endless Variety,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION,
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 thstu2t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS
WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
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89.
These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.
We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
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FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH DEMOCRAT.—Mr. Henry Vincent, who is the firm friend of Mr John Bright, and who is called the most eloquent orator in the world, will deliver two lectures at the Academy of Music, on Monday and Wednesday evenings of next week His subjects are:—"The Great American Conflict" and "Oliver Cromwell." Tickets and seats can be obtained at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets

THE ORATORIOS.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the Handel and Haydn Society, embracing particulars of the grand concerts to be given at the Academy of Music during the coming winter. The grand oratorios of *St. Paul*, *David*, and *Samson* will be produced in a style never equalled before. The choruses will be rendered by five hundred voices, and the solo parts will be executed by the ablest American artistes. Everybody should subscribe, and encourage this magnificent musical enterprise.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.—All tickets, with seats, have been sold for Friday night; only standing room can be obtained On Saturday there will be a matinee, and Mme Parepa, Brignoli, and all the other artistes will appear in popular pieces. Seats can be procured without extra charge.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is Mr. Jefferson's last week To-morrow (Friday) night he takes his farewell benefit. His "Rip Van Winkle" continues as popular as ever, and we have no doubt that he could play it to good houses for weeks to come On Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given, when a splendid entertainment will be offered. On Monday evening, Mr John E. McDonough in Boucicault's new play, called *The Long Strike*.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—"BLACK CROOK."—This great spectacle is produced to splendid style. The scenery is majestically grand and beautiful, and the ballet is very pleasing and perfect. Miss Kate Pennover and Miss Susie Summerfield, the *premieres danseuses*, and Mr. Toney Denier, the great harlequin, are admirable in their different *roles*. The music, by Dr. Cunnington, is also excellent. The audiences at the American have thus far been very large and respectable, and we were pleased to observe an extraordinary number of ladies present last evening, who were delighted to find the utmost decorum maintained, and nothing to offend upon the stage The stories about the indecencies of the *Black Crook* are all made up out of the whole cloth. It is just as moral as the *Naiad Queen*, *Aladdin*, or the *Sleeping Beauty*.

Mr. Earnshaw, and his gentleman's manager, Mr. James Pilgrim, deserve much credit for their enterprise in producing this costly spectacle, as well as for their efforts to make the American a first-class theatre, where gentlemen can go, and, with their families, enjoy a good performance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth's engagement will close at the end of this week. To-night he appears as "Romeo" and "Petruchio;" to-morrow, at his benefit, as "Shylock" and "Don Cæsar," and on Saturday afternoon, at a farewell matinee, he will perform "Hamlet" for the last time. Mr. Booth's many friends out of the city will find this matinee a most convenient opportunity for them to witness his great impersonation of "Hamlet."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This is Mr. Dan Bryant's last week. To morrow (Friday) he takes his farewell benefit.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul commence an engagement.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a first-rate entertainment this evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

FIRES.—A little after four o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was made in the direction of Athensville, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles from the city. It proved to be a car-load of coal oil that had taken fire, it is supposed, from the sparks from the locomotive whilst on its way to the city. Before the flames could be checked another car was enveloped in the blaze, and both were destroyed. A quantity of lumber was also burnt at the same time. The West Philadelphia Steam Fire Engine Company, the Good-Will, and another Company from the city, were on the ground and did good service. Their apparatus and the members were brought into the city by the railroad company. The loss by the fire will amount to about $3000.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon a one-storied carpenter shop, owned by Jacob Ehler, and situated near Yewdell's woollen mill, at Hestonville, took fire. Most of the tools and the light stock were saved. The loss will amount to about $200.

TO-DAY'S BURGLARY.—We present our readers with our usual daily account of a new burglary. This time it is the breaking into the dwelling of Mr. J. E. Eccles, No. 1612 Chancellor street, some time during last night. The thieves obtained entrance by prying open a back shutter, and ransacked the house. They went about their operations so quietly that no one heard their movements, and it was only this morning that their unwelcome visit was discovered. On making an investigation, Mr. Eccles discovered that the wardrobe of the family had suffered to the tune of about $50. The robbers also took about one dollars' worth of two-cent pieces, and carried off Mr. Eccles' keys of his printing office. The lattter were taken, no doubt, with a view to a speculative visit to the latter premises. No arrests were made.

BEARDING THE LION IN HIS DEN.—During the "wee sma' hours" of this morning a venturesome fellow, named George Brown, residing at No. 6 Pine alley, walked into the Filbert Street Station House, and appropriated a policeman's club and belt. One of the officers, who was asleep in the building, heard the noise made by the thief, and got up and went to investigate. It being quite dark, he saw nothing, and concluding it to be fancy on his part, he went below, and on opening the door leading to the alley, saw the said George Brown making tracks. He was very quietly taken into custody, and the stolen articles taken from him. He was then locked up safely for the night, and this morning had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

STEALING SHOES.—Joseph Saunders was arrested last night whilst endeavoring to lay up his winter's supply of boots and shoes without paying for them. He made a selection from a store at Third and South streets, when the proprietor of the establishment, who did not do business in that way, spoilt his "little game," and gave the alarm. The confiscator took to his heels, and incontinently fled. But the Philistines were upon him, and as he reached the classic neighborhood of Seventh and Bedford streets, he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer the charge of larceny.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.—Our citizens have been much annoyed by the practice of marking the fronts and steps of dwellings with chalk and slate pencils, so often indulged in by mischievous and thoughtless children. It became such a nuisance that the police were instructed to arrest and one found in the act. William Cooper, a young lad, was caught in the act of defacing the front of a dwelling at Nineteenth and Vine streets, and was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Godson, who held him in $500 bail to answer, and administered a severe reprimand.

A BIENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The Philomathean Society will hold its biennial celebration at the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania. The exercises will commence at 8 o'clock. Rev. John Hall, D. D., will deliver an oration, and William Wilberforce Benton will recite the beautiful poem entitled "The Legend of Ragnor." The meeting will be a very interesting one.

OBITUARY RESOLUTIONS.—At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association, held this morning, Mr. Nathan Brooke, the Vice-President, announced the decease of George A. McKinstry, which took place very suddenly on Wednesday morning. After a few appropriate remarks, the following resolutions were submitted by Captain J. P. Bankson, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst a member of the Association, whose manly qualities endeared him to all with whom he came in contact in a social or business way, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Geo. A. McKinstry the mercantile community has lost an inestimable member, and society at large an honest and worthy man.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Association be tendered to his bereaved family, and that the members of this body participate in the funeral ceremonies.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to carry into effect the latter resolution.

Messrs. J. P. Bankson, Duke, Murphy, Hugh Craig, Charles Knecht, and Thomas O'Neill, were appointed on the committee.

FIRE AT A COAL OIL DISTILLERY.—This morning, about half-past 10, a fire broke out in the coal oil distillery of C. F. A. Simonin, situated at the corner of York and Belgrade streets, Nineteenth Ward. The fire was occasioned by the bursting of the residuum pipe. The workmen attempted to smother the flames with ashes and dirt, but could not. The firemen were promptly upon the spot, and, after working diligently for an hour, subdued the flames. The roof of the still-house was burned off, and about ten barrels of tar were destroyed. Owing to the admirable arrangements of the distillery, the fire was prevented from communicating with other portions of the works. The loss will not exceed $200, upon which there is no insurance.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Last evening, a man Patrick McFaden was arrested on a charge of assault and battery. It is alleged that Pat was in a state of beastly intoxication, and when at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets, he struck a little girl in the face with such force as to bruise her features severely, so that she was unable to appear against him this morning. When he struck her she was standing quietly on the corner, she having just taken her brother's supper to him, he being employed in the repairs there going on. This morning Alderman Jones held McFaden in $300 bail to answer.

ASSAULTING A PUBLICAN.—Yesterday afternoon Robert O. Donald, who had been on a morning bender, got into a difficulty with the keeper of a drinking-saloon at Front and Coates street. It is alleged that Robert was very clamorous in his calls for "old rye," and not being very choice in the quality of the words he used, he was ordered out. He then made an assault upon the proprietor of the place, and struck him. He was arrested for that violent proceeding, and escorted to the office of Alderman Toland, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him in $500 bail to answer.

ARRESTED UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—John Williams was arrested last evening under suspicion of being accessory to the larceny of a coat. In the neighborhood of Eighth and Shippen some covetous individual had stolen a coat and absconded. Williams was in that locality, and when the one who took the coat ran one way, he ran the other. Like "Oliver Twist," John was unfortunate enough to be the caught party, and the other got off. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer.

THANKSGIVING.—Bishop Kerfoot, of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburg, has issued a circular calling on the Church in Pennsylvania to make a particular observance of Thanksgiving Day. He also prescribes a form of prayer for the freedmen throughout the United States, and for those in authority who are engaged in the advancement of their interests.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire broke out at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Lombard streets yesterday afternoon, owing to the careless use of coal oil. The flames were subdued by the police before they had gained much headway. The damage was but trifling.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the advertisement in our columns of a desirable truck farm and brick dwelling-house near Camden.

A WELCOME INVENTION.—The poet says, "Time makes ancient good uncouth;" and the history of the nineteenth century proves it true. New ideas are forever uncrowning the old, and the fragments of their thrones are employed as pedestals for new and higher ones. Inventions succeed each other like the clouds of a summer evening, each more perfect than the preceding ones. In this brilliant age of mechanical discoveries, Genius, with a power more potent than patent laws, is ever nullifying their forces, by substituting some thing newer, more perfect, and more simple The invention of the Sewing Machine is a triumph of the present age, which will secure for its deviser a glory more permanent than monumental marble can bestow, and date an era for the "Wizard Time to count his ages by." A few years ago a wonder, they are now the universal household joy, and the seamstress no longer sings with pitiful and weary breath the song of "seam and gusset and band, and band and gusset and seam." The universal demand has called forth a vast multitude of instruments for sewing, some very good, some good, and some possessing the merit of *cheapness only*. Our attention has been called to the Improved Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, Salesroom No. 923 Chesnut street, which, after taking all of the highest honors from its older competitors at the State Fairs of New York, Pennsylvania etc., has just been awarded the *Gold Medal of Honor* as the *best Family Sewing Machine*, by the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore. With almost human sagacity it performs the various operations required to sew, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, gather, and embroider; and all with a quietness which would not disturb the nervousness of the sick, or the attention of ordinary conversation, and with an ease which does not deny the weakness and inexperience of childhood.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, shortness of Breath, failing Strength, and wasting of Flesh—the *avant courriers* of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use*.

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.

Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

VERY DEAF.—

Young Reuben to old Moggs applied,
To gain M.'s daughter for his bride,
But Moggs was deaf, and all the more
Because he knew that Rube was poor.
Says Rube, "Good sir, I love your Bet,"
Said Moggs, "I never betted yet."
"I love your daughter," cried the youth,
"For her I bring this suit, in truth."
"You bring a suit for whom? Young man,
I think 'twou'd be your wisest plan,
If with your cash for clothes you part,
To dress *yourself* at Bennett's mart!"

WE HAVE
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as.....$15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to.....50 00
And all the intervening grades.

WE HAVE
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as..$22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to.....55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded

Call and buy between { BENNETT & CO., FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. / TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

All our prices are lower than for several years.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1007 Spring Garden street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.—The President's message, among other important matters, will give a new plan for reconstruction, one altogether new to both Congress and the people. He is going to recommend a reconstruction of the various habits of society, and prominent among them will be what is called "jewing," or "beating down," and recommend in place of it the principle of "one price," or having the selling price marked on all articles of merchandise, as is now in successful operation at the Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, and which gives such universal satisfaction.

OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS, ETC.—The commencing sale of fine Oil Paintings, Pastels, etc., from the American Art Gallery, New York, took place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, last evening—the company was large, and bidding spirited; the prices obtained were rather low for the class of paintings. The sale will be continued this evening at 7½ o'clock, when many gems will be offered.

PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY.—A gentleman who has recently travelled through all the Northern States, and has amused himself by collecting statistics of the consumption of articles of luxury, announces that among the appliances of the toilet Phalon's "Night-blooming Cereus" enjoys, by all odds, the greatest popularity.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

MRS. MARY E. MYER, No 336 East Fifty-fourth street, New York, has had a Grover & Baker Machine in use ten years and states that the stitch is more elastic and durable than that of any other Machine, and that the Machine is easier learned.—*Testimony before the Commissioner of Patents.*

CONTRIBUTING SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will make a sale of fine Oil Paintings at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Parties wishing to contribute must have the paintings in the Gallery on or before Wednesday, 28th inst.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK in your Photographic Christmas Presents. Come early in the day to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street. SIX Cards, or one large Photograph, $1.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

AMERICAN COW MILKER, patented March 23, 1865.—A complete success. See advertisement under special notices.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—KEE.—On the 20th instant, by Rev. Robert W. Landis, of Kentucky, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Mutchmore, of this city, Mr. CHARLES W. ALLEN to Miss FANNIE S. KEE, all of Philadelphia

HARTEL—BECHTEL.—On November 18, 1866, by Rev. Robert H. Pattison, Mr. JOHN J. HARTEL to Miss EMMA E. BECHTEL, both of this city.

DIED.

BAIRD.—On the 21st instant, JAMES SAMUEL, only son of James and Maria Baird, aged 7 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 713 Lindsey street, on Saturday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah.

CAMPBELL — REBECCA LAWRENCE, wife of Charles B. Campbell, and daughter of the late Daniel Fuller, Esq

FONTANGES.—On the 22d instant, PETER F. FONTANGES, in the 77th year of his age.

LYNDALL.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY LYNDALL, widow of the late Joseph W. Lyndall, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 731 S. Second street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

POLLARD.—On the evening of the 19th instant, Mrs. HARRIET POLLARD, aged 56 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence, of Thomas Seabrook, on Meeting House lane, Hestonville, on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SHIELDS.—On the 20th instant, WILLIAM SHIELDS, son of John and Sarah Shields, aged 32 years

Keystone Counsel, No. 59, U. O. A. M., Manayunk Engine Company, No 35, and Northern Liberty Engine Company, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of John Saylor, No. 165 Hippie's lane. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough Cemetery.

ZINC NAILS, COPPER TACKS, BRASS AND Iron Scupper Nails, Tinned Tacks, Plated and Porcelain Head Furniture Nails, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St below Ninth.

PAY FOR A PATENT ASH-SIFTER IN THE value of the coal saved by its use. There are but few families where this cannot be easily done. Various patterns of them are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St, below Ninth.

BUTTER PRINTS, DOUGH ROLLERS, Potato Mashers, Meat Pounders, Mince Meat Bowls and Blocks, Towel Rollers, Wash Boards, and other Wooden Ware for Housekeepers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES. Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. COACHMEN'S COATS. HUNTING COATS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats. BOYS' CLOTHING.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, next door to Post Office.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 229 PEAR Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO., N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

PLEASE OBSERVE THAT RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S Is the Cheapest Place in this city TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.

Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH. No. 40 South SECOND St., west side

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of— PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN DE LAINE. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE, S. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment, No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC. Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL. PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; plazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed. C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY in Camden county. Thirty acres of land, suitable for a truck farm, situate on the Haddonfield turnpike on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to be sold immediately for cash to settle an estate. Also a Brick Dwelling-house, near the river, at Kaignn's Point, and fourteen Building Lots Call upon or address JAMES M. SHOVEL, No. 113 PLUM Street, Camden, N. J.

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES, SUCH AS Landaus, Round Front Coupes, Clearance Coaches, Caleches, Barouches, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue, ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 22.

The President Conciliatory.

The relations between prominent Republicans and the President are assuming a friendly character. Removals from office on political grounds have been stopped, and it is understood that the forthcoming Message of the President will be conciliatory in tone towards Congress.

Going to the Pacific.

Admiral Dahlgren will leave Washington to-morrow, to take command of the South Pacific squadron. General B. S. Alexander, for a long time commander of the defenses of Washington, is about to leave for the Pacific coast to take charge of the construction of the defenses to San Francisco.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, November 22.—Troops continue to arrive here by the river steamers.

MONTREAL, November 22.—A cable despatch announces a contribution of $10,000 from Glasgow for the Quebec relief fund.

The Fenian trials will commence December 3, at Tweetsburg, the county town of Bedford.

TORONTO, November 22.—The Government is directing its attention to rearming and equipping of the volunteer batteries of the provinces.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, November 22.—Snow commenced falling here early this morning, and extends some distance to the west.

A train of cars, with crude petroleum, took fire on the New York and Erie Railroad on Tuesday, near Adrian. Twelve cars were destroyed.

Sailing of the "Africa."

HALIFAX, November 22.—The steamer *Africa* sailed for Boston at 8 o'clock last night.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Stocks are Heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Reading, 111½; Canton Company, 44; Erie, 74½; Cleveland and Toledo, 109½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 101½; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 107½; Illinois Central scrip 116½; Cumberland preferred, 64; Missouri 6s, 87; United States Five-twenties, of 1884, 107½; Five-twenties, 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties 105½; Sterling Exchange, 109; Gold, 138½; Pennsylvania Coal, 159; Hudson Railroad 121½. The Money Market is active at 5 to 6 per cent.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s new.. 102½; $100 sh Cata pf..... 28
$1100 do..... 102½; 100 sh do..... 28½
$500 do.....o d 99½; 100 sh do.....s15 28
5 sh Mineh'll..... 58½; 100 sh do....2d.. 28
50 sh Union Ba.... 63; 100 sh Ezbert..... ½
100 sh Read.....55-69

MEXICO.

Maximilian Not Gone Back to the Capital—He Remains near Vera Cruz—The Vessel Ready to Take Him Home—Expected in the City of Mexico on the 10th, Etc.

HAVANA, November 17.—The French steamer *France*, from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst. Among the passengers I notice M. de Maurer, bearer of despatches from Maximilian; also, ex-General Magruder, a Mr. Maury, Mr. Tucker, and others of the ex-Confederacy, who, no longer finding any inducement to stay in the so-called empire, have determined to seek an asylum in sunny Cuba. The *France* also brought about 200 French troops and a few officers going home.

Maximilian had not yet returned to the Mexican capital, where General Castelneau had held several interviews with the principal Ministers.

The officers of the *France* have assured me that, when they left, the Austrian ship-of-war at Vera Cruz was making every preparation to be ready at a moment's notice.

According to a letter from Vera Cruz, received by a commercial firm in this city, it appears that the baggage of Maximilian, in custody of General Lamadrid, had arrived there on the 5th instant.

The *Estafette* and *Ere* of the 9th say that "the following day the situation would clear up, the curtain would be unveiled, and a 'great event' was to take place." I presume all this mystery has reference to the expected return of Maximilian to the capital on the 10th or 11th inst.

I understand, from parties here, that the *Dandolo* is expected in this port shortly, and that the vessel will have to go into the dry dock to be overhauled before she can proceed on her voyage to Europe.

In consequence of the reports made public that Maximilian's intention was to leave the country, a petition was drawn up with about a thousand signatures (names not stated), begging him not to abandon the Government of the "empire."

The *Estafette* of the 8th contains a rumor that Maximilian had been in Cordova since the 5th, and that he intended to return to Orizaba in a few days. He was expected in Mexico on the 10th or 11th instant.

According to the last dates from the capital, it was still doubtful whether Maximilian would finally accede to the wishes of the Conservative party, who are said to insist upon the maintenance of the empire, with Maximilian at the head, or whether he had definitely made up his mind to abdicate. The Government organ says that he was determined "not to abandon Mexico."

M. Parron, head of the civil Cabinet of Maximilian, arrived from Orizaba on the night of the 7th instant.

Advices from Tampico state that at that place there was no security for the inhabitants, nor unity of command among the Liberals, who, besides the loans imposed in August, have exacted others to the amount of $100,000 in September and October.

The *Patria* has published an article with regard to the late rumors about his alleged abdication, and in consequence thereof the *Estafette* makes the following remarks:—"The abdication of a sovereign elected and installed by the people, can only be a voluntary act of his own—the more painful the circumstances, and obvious the difficulties the head of a state may experience, the more that right ought to be respected. A crown can easily fall to the ground by any violent catastrophe, but in that case it is substituted by a halo of glory. No aggression or attempt of using force has ever been contemplated. Rumors of the nature alluded to are absurd." Immediately after these significant remarks the *Estafette* advises the sovereign to abdicate, being in favor of a voluntary abduction.

It is denied that at the action at Miahuatlan the battalion of Chasseurs deserted with the enemy, but, being recruits and getting worsted, they disbanded, leaving their officers behind them. Their Colonel (Festard) mounted a cannon and received his death wound, hurrahing for Mexico and the Empire. Also, that only 700 Austro-Mexican troops fell at the ambuscade of La Carbonera, and one piece of artillery lost. The loss was only partial, and the greater part of the forces, after the action, fell back to Huajuapam.

VERA CRUZ, November 6.—Maximilian is still at Orizaba. The supposition is that he is detained there by the French. The Austrian corvette *Dandolo* is in the harbor ready to carry him to Europe. Every preparation is made to receive him and be off; but some little arrangements that the French wish him to make first have detained him. Now rumor says he is about to return to the city of Mexico.

Mr. Peter Campbell Scarlett, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at the city of Mexico, is also at Orizaba. He is expected to reach this city *en route* for England in the French steamship *Sonora*, via New Orleans. He will leave here on the 12th instant for New Orleans.

The French have made strenuous efforts to get entire control of the Custom House here, but the Mexican Collector not acknowledging their writ of ejectment, they have thus far failed.

The French transport steamer *Vera Cruz* sailed from here yesterday, with some three hundred and fifty French troops whose time has expired.

The French steam transport *Rhone*, from Brest via Martinique, arrived here yesterday, with some one hundred and forty troops, nearly all Belgians.

Rumor says this ship will go to Tampico with troops soon.

MEAGHER AS A DUELLIST.

The Secretary of Montana Challenges an Editor.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., October 19.—To Captain Henry A. Blake—Sir:—As I am given to understand within the last half hour, there have been some falsifications circulated in regard to the interview which my friend, Dr. Daems, had with you the other day relative to the scandalous article you wrote and published against me personally, in the Montana *Post* of the sixth of the month, and in order that such falsifications may be at once and completely refuted, my friend, Mr. James K. Duke, in the temporary absence of Dr. Daems, now calls upon you to publish in the next number of that paper an ample apology, such as he will approve of; or, declining to do that, to make immediate arrangements with him for affording me that satisfaction which from your recent association with gentlemen in military life, it is, I presume, entirely unnecessary for me to particularize.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., October 19.—To General Thomas Francis Meagher—Dear Sir:—Your strange letter of the same date herewith has been duly received. You assume that I "wrote and published" the article to which you refer. I infer from your language that you consider that I have been guilty of circulating the alleged falsifications in regard to my interview with Dr. Daems. I desire to inform you that I cannot comply with any of the requests or demands which you have made. As the editor of the Montana *Post*, it is my right and duty to criticize the official conduct of public men. I always act in pursuance of the most upright motives, and if you are negligent in the performance of your tasks as the Secretary of the Territory, you cannot escape censure. I may be misinformed by the citizens concerning yourself, but I am not only ready but anxious to rectify any mistake that is published in the columns which I supervise. If you will write any communication, in which my errors are pointed out, it will be published with pleasure. If you decline to adopt this method, the law and courts will afford you complete redress.

I understand without any explanations your designs. I notify you formally, as I did to Dr. Daems privately, that I regard a duellist as a murderer; that the miscalled code of honor is a relic of barbarism and ignorance; that it is contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions; and that I could not stultify myself by attempting to take the life of a man against whom I have no personal enmity.

You have seen fit to send me a challenge, although you knew that I could not and would not accept it. I am astonished that one who fills a post of national importance, and whose chief task is the execution of the statutes, should try to incite me to commit the capital offense of murder. I shrink with awe at the dreadful possibility that I should ever be compelled to shed the blood of any individual.

You allude to my "military life." During my term of service in the 11th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, I never witnessed or heard of any duel in our glorious army. I will not disgrace my record. You may publish me as a coward, but my scars, of which this inclement storm reminds me, will proclaim that the charge is false. Two warrants and three commissions, which were received by me during the late Rebellion, for my services in twenty-one battles and skirmishes, will completely refute the statement.

In conclusion, I will assert that your letter and conduct do not intimidate me in any degree. While I occupy my post as editor, your official acts will be examined, and I shall have no hesitation in expressing my views regarding them. I am, very respectfully, HENRY N. BLAKE.

EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 20.—At this day's market there was a still firmer feeling in Indian Corn, and transactions were made at 38s. 6d. to 38s 9d. per quarter, showing a further improvement of 6d. on the previous Friday.

GREAT DEPRESSION AT MANCHESTER—AMERICAN ORDERS WITHDRAWN.

MANCHESTER, November 20.—Continued and very severe depression is still the ruling feature of this market, and orders previously telegraphed to the United States, for the purchase of cotton, have been withdrawn entirely.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—A LARGE DESIRABLE FIFTH Story Room, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets; 24 feet front by 94 feet deep. Apply to No 304 WALNUT Street. Keys at F. SCOFIELD'S, Bookseller, second story. 11 22 3t*

TO LET—OFFICE NO. 3, SECOND STORY N. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets. 11 22 3t* Apply to No. 304 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of apartments to Gentlemen, with every convenience including bath. 11 20 3t* No. 304 WALNUT Street.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER. Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESNUT STREET, Offer For Sale a Large Assortment OF EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS. REAL BRONZES, FINE CLOCKS, ETC., RICH JEWELRY, ENGLISH PLATED WARE, PLATED CUTLERY. SILVER-WARE, ETC. 14 fmw3t]

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE KING'S RING. By Theodore Tilton. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: Smith, English & Co.

The chief merit of the little work before us consists in the exquisite style in which it is published. It is printed in colors on Bristol board, and each verse is headed by an appropriate illustration. Typographically, it is worthy of a place among the most appropriate gems for Christmas gifts. The literary execution of the work does not add anything to Mr. Tilton's fame. It is such an effusion as any man of ordinary literary ability could throw off on a spare evening. It has evidently not been well matured, and is pretty, without possessing any of the elements of strength.

Its metre and idea are not original, both having been adopted by Judge Conrad in his "Dream." The last verse is decidedly obscure. Our judgment of it confirms us in our previous opinion, that Mr. Tilton is a good editorial writer, but is not qualified by nature for the production of poetry. As the work is short, we append it in full:—

Once in Persia reigned a king,
Who upon his signet-ring
Graved a maxim true and wise,
Which, if held before his eyes,
Gave him counsel, at a glance,
Fit for every change or chance:
Solemn words, and these are they:
"Even this shall pass away!"

Trains of camels through the sand
Brought him gems from Samarcand;
Fleets of galleys through the seas
Brought him pearls to match with these.
But he counted not as gain
Treasures of the mine or main.
"What is wealth?" the king would say,
"'Even this shall pass away.'"

In the revels of his court,
At the zenith of the sport,
When the palms of all his guests
Burned with clapping at his jests,
He, amid his figs and wine,
Cried, "Oh! loving friends of mine!
Pleasure comes, but not to stay:
'Even this shall pass away.'"

Lady fairest ever seen
Chose he for his bride and queen.
Couched upon the marriage-bed,
Whispering to his soul, he said,
"Though a bridegroom never pressed
Dearer bosom to his breast,
Mortal flesh must come to clay:
'Even this shall pass away.'"

Fighting on a furious field,
Once a javelin pierced his shield.
Soldiers with a loud lament
Bore him bleeding to his tent.
Groaning from his tortured side,
"Pain is hard to bear," he cried;
"But, with patience day by day,
'Even this shall pass away.'"

Towering in the public square,
Twenty cubits in the air,
Rose his statue carved in stone.
Then the king, disguised, unknown,
Stood before his sculptured name,
Musing meekly, "What is fame?
Fame is but a slow decay:
'Even this shall pass away.'"

Struck with palsy, sere and old,
Waiting at the Gates of Gold,
Spake he with his dying breath,
"Life is done, but what is death?"
Then, in answer to the king,
Fell a sunbeam on his ring,
Showing by a heavenly ray—
"Even this shall pass away."

THE SANCTUARY. A Novel. By George Ward Nichols. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The kind of engravings which illustrate "The Sanctuary" tend to belie its character. Inferring from them, we should say that the fiction belonged to the class of which the "Delaware's Demon," or the "Bloody Buccaneer," are the types. It is, however, merely a harmless fungus springing from our civil war, and of no more or less value than the thousand and one similar sketches which have inundated the American literary world for the past three years. We have grown weary of deploring the appearance of this class of vapid and purposeless works; and had we not already exhausted the subject, we might repeat all our arguments against war novels in the case of "The Sanctuary." It is a mingling of fact and fancy. It treats of the lives of slaves and the heroism of soldiers. It covers, in fact, all the ground of the conventional military novel, and, possessing no special quality, deserves to be placed on our shelf of neatly bound works, which are only useful as presents to friends not possessed of too discriminating a literary taste.

THE RACE FOR WEALTH. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. Harpers, New York. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This authoress is already well known by her admirable, though rather prolix work, "Maxwell Drewitt." The present work is as excellent as its predecessor. It treats, as do all the productions of the pen of Mrs. Riddell, of the sacrifice of everything on the part of a young man to acquire wealth. It is well written, possesses considerable power in plot and character, and will repay the time expended in reading it.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. A New Edition, with Illustrations. By Rev. G. F. Townsend. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agent: Ashmead, No. 724 Chestnut street.

Every one who knows the alphabet, and has reached the age of ten years, has read the "Arabian Nights." The edition now issued by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton lays claim to patronage on two grounds:—First, the omission of certain passages hardly proper for juvenile ears; and, second, brief notes illustrating the manners of the Orientals. We do not know exactly what passages the reverend annotator has deemed improper; hence we cannot say how far his first claim extends. The second one is a useful addition to the work. The present edition is admirably got up, and will be among the most acceptable of those offerings which Young America expects at the holidays.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Ann S. Stephens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

We have read the advance sheets of the last of Mrs. Stephens' fictions, and find it equal to the best efforts previously achieved by that lady. Whatever adverse criticisms may have been meted out to her on account of the improbability of certain scenes in her works, no one can deny that she possesses in a degree the power of producing a most amusing novel. "The Soldier's Orphans" is not unnatural, as "The Gold Brick" appears to be, but is a tale of the children of a volunteer—a simple story which probably actually has occurred a score of times within the past five years. It proves that the pathos displayed in "Fashion and Famine" is still within the control of the writer, and that she can weave a spirited fiction out of every-day events as well as from the weird and strange details with which some of her productions abound.

Heretofore Mrs. Stephens has been chiefly celebrated for her creative powers. Her imagination is vivid, and her powers of description of the first order. Her last work reveals her to us in the field of the natural, and not of the commonplaces of life. The scene of her story is laid in our very midst, and possesses an additional interest from dealing in facts still fresh in the public mind, and with events which have not yet lost their power to stir the blood with the enthusiasm of patriotism.

—The following lines were quoted in a lecture delivered a few evenings since by the Rev. Dr. Crowell, of this city. As they are peculiarly beautiful in their metaphor, and doubtless new to our readers, we publish them below:—

"A traveller through a dirty road
Strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root, and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at eventide,
To breathe its early vows.
And age was pleased, in heat of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs.
The robin loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore.
It stood—a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore.

"So—a thinker dropped a fruitful thought,
'Twas old, and yet 'twas new;
A simple creature of the brain,
But strong in being true.
The thought was small, its issue great—
A watch-fire on the hill;
It shed its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still.
O gem! O light! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!"

"GREEK FOR LITTLE SCHOLARS" is the title of a primary work on Greek, in which the letters and names of familiar objects are illustrated by wood-cuts. If any parent desires to teach a child of under ten years old the rudiments of Greek, we recommend to him the work before us.

MR. HOWARD CHALLEN has commenced the publication of a Booksellers', News Dealers', and Stationers' Circular, to promote uniform trade lists. It is semi-monthly, and is neatly printed, on good paper. It contains a full list of all the publications of the day, and will be found most serviceable to the members of the trade.

A Newspaper Success.—A newspaper man has just been elected to the Massachusetts State Senate from Charlestown, whom few, except his own class of readers, have even yet heard of, yet, with one exception, he is the most successful proprietor in New England. This person is Moses A. Dow, who publishes the *Waverley Magazine*. Twenty-five years ago, when the Millerite excitement began, Mr. Dow had a small book printing office in Boston. He secured the printing of Joshua V. Himes, who was the business man of the sect, and as there was a great deal of it, he made a pretty little sum by the arrangement. This he lost in real estate investments, and, the Millerite fever being over, had no opportunity to redeem himself. He then went to work at the case as a journeyman printer. Not being a very good one, he found it hard to earn more than from six to ten dollars a week in those days. With a family on his hands, this made him very poor. He then conceived a unique plan for a newspaper. It was to be a weekly "literary" periodical, to which every one should contribute who desired. There was to be no standard of merit for admission of writers to its columns. On the contrary, nothing was to be excluded. It was to be comparatively very expensive in its typography and paper, but not a cent should be paid to authors, their compensation being the privilege of appearing in print with the best type and the best of paper. The project seemed a wild one. Mr. Dow had not a cent of capital, and as he unfolded his plan to type-founders and paper men, no one had the least confidence in it. It was a long time before he could get credit and cash for his first number, but these were at last obtained, and by working closely himself, he succeeded in getting it out. It took instantly. Its first appearance was very handsome, for he had capital typographical taste. The people who wrote for it first bought, and then their friends followed suit. There was an enormous amount of reading in it, and contributions piled in from ambitious folks, who found a new sensation in not having their stories and poems rejected. Soon there was a handsome income derived, which Mr. Dow shrewdly devoted to giving the paper a yet better dress. His circulation increased with each new writer, and he was more and more prosperous.

A literary Bohemian from London about this time made Mr. Dow's acquaintance, and in an evil hour (for Mr. Dow's pocket) this individual was engaged as editor of the paper. He set about winnowing the chaff that was sent in. This did not answer at all. The circulation began to fall off almost as rapidly as it had risen, and it was soon apparent that the paper must die or part with its editor. The latter course was chosen, and prosperity returned. The opening of the war was a heavy blow to its circulation, but it rallied from this in good time. The income from it now is fully sixty thousand dollars a year. The entire edition is sold to the American News Company. It has few subscribers, no editor, and no exchange list. It just travels right on the high road of prosperity by being democratic enough not to discriminate in what it publishes, except on the ground of morality, where it is very particular. It is not even sensational. Its forte is harmless love stories, such as young women like to write, and very young women like to read too, if we may judge from the extent of its sales. A class read it who have not appreciation for any more stimulating mental diet. It it does not strengthen, it does not deprave. Probably readers often outgrow it, but plenty step in to fill their places.

—There seem to be a good number of persons in America, as elsewhere, who desire only the possession of books, and who are willing to pay large prices for privately printed or large-paper books, larger, of course, as the editions are smaller. Publishers have found it advantageous to pander to this taste by printing a few large-paper copies of all their good publications. They find that they get a large enough profit on these to pay for the stereotype plates. In the auction-room these prices are again increased, so that it is in the end a good speculation to collect large-paper copies, the issues of the various printing clubs, to illustrate books, and even to print a few copies of some tract oneself, with reference to a future sale.

—The famous despatch of Cæsar, if we may call it such, is matched by an entry in the private journal of the late Admiral Brooke, the hero of the famous sea-fight between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake*:—

"Tuesday, June 1, 1813.—Off Boston. Moderate. W. W. Wrote Laurence. P. M. *Took Chesapeake.*"

—Among the signs of renewed literary activity at the South is the announcement of new periodicals, the latest we have seen being that of the Richmond *Eclectic Magazine*, a religious and literary monthly, soon to be published in Richmond under the joint editorship of the Rev. Moses D. Hoge and the Rev. William M. Brown.

—"The Felon's Track, a Narrative of 1848," by the late Col. Michael Doheny, is to be reprinted by Messrs. Farrell & Son, No. 107 Fulton street, for the benefit of the author's widow. As the work throws much light on Irish repugnance to British rule, and costs but one dollar, we commend it to general attention and favor.

—"The Handbook of Travel," by Edward H. Hall, is now in press, and will soon be issued, complete in one volume, by D. Appleton & Co.

LONDON LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Charles Reade's violent and abusive letter has surprised nobody here who knows anything of the tactics of that clever and not quite so eccentric-as-he-would-desire-to-be-considered gentleman. We have had some startling specimens of his epistolary powers in the shape of letters to the *Saturday Review* and other journals. Perhaps some of your readers may remember that remarkable epistle beginning "*Saturday Review*, you have brains of your own, and good ones, if you like to use them." Only very simple folks here set all this down to mental aberration. Ingenious and well-constructed plots—for his plots are ingenious and well constructed, or clever writing, for his writing is clever in spite of all faults—do not issue from diseased brains. Mr. Reade, as he hints, knows at least perfectly well what he is about when driving a bargain in Paternoster Row. No wild, excited genius then—no eye in a fine frenzy rolling—but a steady, business-like regard to "very hard cash," as many can testify. The fact is, that crack-brained epistles make a noise, and a noise, as every one knows who has been at a fair, draws people into the show. When a man of undoubted intellectual powers commits himself to an outrage upon good taste and feeling, it is, of course, a nine days' wonder, and nine days in these times, when every day brings forth a new novel, are no inconsiderable portion of time for a novelist to fill the public mouth in. The thing has, it is true, begun to flag here. Nine days' wonders, especially when they are exactly the same wonders, lose their effect at last. Hence, perhaps, Mr. Reade's transatlantic appearance in this line. It is an experiment on the American public. The *Round Table* is made the *corpus vile* for the occasion. That is all.

Mr. Reade's boast of the high prices he gets for his novels, which he prides himself particularly upon selling in the dark, and without the purchaser seeing a page of his manuscript, reminds me of a remark which I once heard the late Mr. Thackeray make in speaking to a contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*. "It is very well for you young authors," he said, "to take your two guineas a page and claim copyright in a reprint; many a long year I worked for Frazer at £8 a sheet of 16 pages—double columns, you know—and even thought it glorious pay." So rapid has been the rise in the price of literary labor. As to Mr. Reade's novels, I happen to know that he got for "Hard Cash" £3000 from the very respectable house of Sampson Low & Co., who, for reasons not necessary to be told here, did not think fit to repeat the offer for his next novel. In the last century authors used to talk of being "ground down" by the publishers, and in novels and on the stage this view still holds its ground; but in truth the modern tendency is the other way. In what other trade is the buyer compelled, as Mr. Reade tells us he is, to buy his goods without so much as having an opportunity of judging of their quality? Of course this disadvantage is also disadvantageous to the author. If a man is compelled to buy what is proverbially called "a pig in a poke," the chance of the pig turning out a lean one must necessarily influence his bidding. In Mr. Reade's case, however, the boast has very little meaning. His stories have almost always made their appearance in a serial before their copyright is disposed of. It is quite true that authors of established reputation do disdain to submit their works to publishers, most of whom are, nevertheless, pretty shrewd judges of the public taste. This may have something to do with the curious fact that a story which has already had thousands of readers in a serial will generally obtain, if successful, a higher price than the most successful one published for the first time in volumes. In the first case the publisher knows what he buys; in the second he runs a risk for which he must, of course, be compensated. Is it not time that our authors, who after all do sell and haggle and bargain in their own fashion, gave up these absurd notions about a loss of dignity in submitting their writings "to a trader?"

Mr. W. M. Rossetti has in the press an elaborate criticism upon Swinburne's poems and ballads, in which he defends the poet warmly against his censors. Swinburne's own pamphlet is just out, which reminds me that the poet has just completed an elaborate study upon the poet and painter Blake, which I suppose will be published one day.

Advancement of the Age.—A London correspondent writes:—"You have perhaps seen in our papers the important statement that the Duke of Argyll is actually bringing up his son to be a man of business—I mean, of course, a merchant—for since Charles Stanhope, frightened out of his wits by Robespierrism and the rights of man, had his son Philip taught the blacksmith's art in order to be prepared for evil days, no peer of this realm has, I believe, gone lower than that. Our *Morning Post* is shocked, of course; for a peer here may be a railway director, and even sit at a board and control the management of a hotel kitchen, but he must not be a trader in a firm. Neither must a trader in a firm, unless it be a banking firm, or, at least, a brewery—for, oddly enough, brewing is accounted among us rather a polite occupation—ever hope to gain a footing in aristocratic circles. This is, perhaps, the most powerful reason for that over-crowding of all the professions which is so much complained of here; and this is why every one of those professions, as I lately showed, are so jealously hedged in by what does not practically differ from the much-abused workingmen's trades unions for restricting the supply of labor. Mr. Trollope has sketched the miseries of curates, and in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has expended much eloquent denunciation upon the clergy who, we are told, so miserably underpay them. But the problem is how to make curates at once plentiful and dear; and for this it is hard to find a solution. In vain the church, the bar, the army, the navy, the civil service, the attorney's profession is made thorny and expensive. Gentlemen will bring up their sons to be gentlemen, and will send them, in deference to the absurd prejudice against trade, into these professions, there to barricade themselves against the dreadful influx of free competition, which they think so wholesome when applied to the mechanic arts.

I met lately with an amusing instance of the rage for protection amongst our genteel folks. Our chemists held a great meeting—I beg pardon, a "British Pharmaceutical Conference"—at Nottingham the other day. By "chemists," I mean not our Farradays, but simply our apothecaries. These shopkeepers consider themselves very much superior to grocers and cheesemongers, and look upon it as their own fault if they are not generally taken at their own valuation, and permitted to be exclusive, like the lawyers and the doctors. At this conference a Mr. Joseph Ince read a long paper upon what he called "Pharmaceutical Ethics," which, says the *Chemists' and Druggists' Organ*, "proved sufficiently attractive to bring together the largest number of members that has yet attended a sitting of the conference."

"Before leaving the shop," said this pharmaceutical moralist to his audience, 'may I press upon your consideration the desirability of calling it a *pharmacy*' The word is English, not fanciful; is highly expressive, and is on all grounds to be recommended."

Could a subtler device for tiptoeing above the head of the poor grocer or cheesemonger have been suggested? Only fancy these poor trades attempting to follow suit by calling their vulgar emporiums "groceries," or "cheesemongeries," and thinking to exalt themselves by such miserable titles. But the great feature in Mr. Ince's ethics was his scheme for making chemists' shops, which now swarm in all our thoroughfares, a great deal scarcer and more lucrative. Like a systematic reformer, he went to the foundation of things, and proposed to cut off the supply of pharmaceutical industry at its very source:—

"The present indiscriminate mode of taking apprentices and pupils (he said) saps the very foundation of the professional superstructure we desire to raise. If we consistently declined to take pupils below a certain age—made Virgil and Euclid our touchstones, and thereby left to pursue their proper avocations the half-educated shop-boys who offer themselves to us, and too often are accepted, we should soon rid ourselves of one great cause of the multitude of third-rate chemists' shops which are established around us, and do so much injury to the legitimate pharmaceutist, compelling him to add all sorts of articles to his stock because he cannot make a living out of his proper calling. Parliament may, perhaps, in its wisdom, some time give compulsory powers tending to this end; but meanwhile it is a matter in which we can, if we will, help ourselves and each other."

These pharmaceutical people have long been trying to get a bill through Parliament carrying out these peculiar views of their rights, and have only been prevented succeeding as yet by divisions among themselves. What further proof need we have that our working classes—the unfortunate fathers of our shop-boys, who have never studied Euclid or Virgil—want some representatives in Parliament to look after their interests?

—A remarkable book has lately appeared in England entitled "The Beggar's Benison: A Clydesdale Story." "It is not a novel," says one of its reviewers, "though some of the incidents are clearly fictitious, and it is not, we should think, substantially autobiographic; but the author has managed to throw into his story an amount of plain verisimilitude, after the manner of Defoe, which makes it a thousand times more readable than the mass of high-flavored romances." One of the characters in this story is a Scotch divine, who adapted his grace before meat to the kind and amount of meat that was before him. When he sees "that there is only one soup, and that the best plate is not out, he merely prays that we may be thankful for 'the mercies now spread before us.' If, in addition to the soup, however, there should be a display of silver, thus indicating something superior beneath it, he craves the Deity that, 'it may be blessed exceedingly, and that we may esteem it beyond price and with becoming gratitude to the Giver of all Good.'" A grand display of plate, with flunkies to match it, excites his "pious enthusiasm, for under such circumstances he is observed to throw up his arms, exclaiming, 'Bountiful Jehovah!' and to give a grace 'like a tether,' as Burns says."

—The *Figaro* gives the following account of the literary predilections of the Bishop of Orleans:—"Mgr. Dupanloup's enlightened love of letters is well known. He defends and cultivates that study, and no one more keenly enjoys its charms. He knows nearly the whole of Virgil and Horace by heart, and frequently in conversation makes felicitous quotations from those authors. His memory is so prodigious that he distinguishes clearly and in its place, as in an inward library, every detail of his extensive knowledge; and in dictating to his secretaries he refers them without hesitation to such a page of Fenelon, or such a line of the 'Æneid.' Up at 5 every morning during the year, he works without relaxation until mid-day, and, after a short promenade and giving a few audiences, resumes harness until 7 o'clock. While walking he makes rapid pencil notes of fugitive ideas and heads of sermons; during his drives, he is similarly occupied. When he travels by rail, he has, as constant companion, a large portfolio of green morocco, stuffed with papers—the real one that belonged to Talleyrand—and he revises manuscripts and corrects proofs. His correspondence is as extensive as that of a Minister of State, and he sends not fewer than six thousand letters yearly. There is only one moment of the day that does not find him at work: it is that succeeding the evening's repast. He is obliged to condemn himself to that period of repose, and to forego reading and writing at night, in order not to injure his eyes, which have already been severely tried during the day."

—The London *Athenæum* comments favorably, though rather late in the day, on Colonel Higginson's translation of "Epictetus:"—"In revising the last century translation of 'Mistress Elizabeth Carter'—she died unmarried—a work which had already had the reputation of coming from the pen of a writer whom Dr. Johnson pronounced to be the best Greek scholar of England in his time, Mr. Higginson has had an excellent foundation, and comparatively little heavy work on his hands. That little, however, he seems to have done carefully and successfully; he has illustrated and explained some few passages which the learned lady, his predecessor, had left in more or less obscurity; and, in several instances, has traced quotations to their original authorities, which she had either neglected to point out or had failed to discover. To what extent he may have been indebted to Schweighæuser, in the latter respect, not having that edition at hand, we will not undertake to say. The book is put before us in a pleasing form; printed upon excellent wire-wove paper, and in the brilliant type of the Cambridge University press (United States), it may take its place, without any fear of disparagement, by the side of the best printed English volumes of the present day."

—Mr. Marmaduke Dolman proposes to publish in parts a series of the State Papers of Queen Elizabeth, to be selected chiefly with a view to the elucidation of the ecclesiastical history of the Elizabethan era, as connected with the private history of the aristocracy of that period. These papers are a collection of royal letters, records of the Secretaries of State, correspondence with foreign powers, documents relating to ecclesiastical affairs, and the letters of private persons, either written by the friends of the Government, and containing secret information of the designs of the discontented, or letters of the malcontents themselves, descriptive of their discontent and misfortunes, which, falling into the hands of the Government, were used by it against their authors.

—For want of something better to do, the minor Parisian journalists have been quarrelling with each other, and rendering their vocation ridiculous by still more ridiculous duels. The latest illustration is very significant. One Robert Mitchell, of the *Etendard*, having been challenged by Pierre Veron, of the *Charivari*, refused to fight with pistols, as he was disabled in the right hand, but he was willing to use a sword. M. Veron's seconds could not well understand how the hand which was unable to hold a pistol could wield a sword. "It shall be bound to my arm," said Mitchell, and so he wriggled out of his awkward position, for the seconds would have nothing more to say to him.

—M. Boquillon, who, about a year ago, was commissioned by the French Government to search for documents bearing on the life and works of Galileo, has discovered a very large number of manuscripts, which he has been allowed to copy, with a view to writing a biography of the great astronomer. In conducting his researches M. Boquillon has received considerable aid from Signor Mateuco, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, from Signor Donati, the astronomer, and from other learned Italians. The scientific instruments used by Galileo are all preserved, and photographs of them, taken by M. Boquillon, will be included in the approaching Paris Exhibition.

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A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. W. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18 Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 16 20 tjl

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps. It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 903 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

FINANCIAL.

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Dealers in all Government Securities,

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
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BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold

August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
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Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
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DAVIES BROTHERS,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7-30 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1

5-20 COUPONS
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
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THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
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SAMUEL MARSH, President.
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COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1017 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 1m

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents for insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week; disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 83
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865
$11,467 53.	$710,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
The company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
7 0 1
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety
DIRECTORS.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 16m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any persons or bodies politic or corporate.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
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MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
24 w1m 3 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PLACING A DAUGHTER AT SCHOOL.

"I have brought my daughter to you to be taught everything."
Dear madam, I've called for the purpose
Of placing my daughter at school,
She's only thirteen, I assure you,
And remarkably easy to rule.
I'd have her learn painting and music,
Gymnastics and dancing, pray do;
Philosophy, grammar, and logic,
You'll teach her to read, of course, too.

I wish her to learn every study,
Mathematics are down in my plan;
But of figures she scarce has an inkling,
Pray instruct her in those if you can.
I'd have her taught Spanish and Latin,
Including the language of France;
Never mind her very bad English,
Teach her THAT when you have a good chance.

On the harp she must be a proficient,
And play the guitar pretty soon,
And sing the last opera music.
Even though she can't turn a right tune.
You must see that her manners are finished,
That she moves with a Hebe-like grace;
For though she is lame and one-sided,
That's nothing to do with the case.

Now to you I resign this young jewel,
And my words I would have you obey;
In six months you return her, dear madam,
Shining bright as an unclouded day.
She's no aptness, I grant you, for learning,
And her memory oft seems to halt;
But remember if she's not accomplished,
It will certainly all be your fault.

THE FASHIONS.

A Coup d'Etat in Silk Fabrics—Plain Silks Voted Out—Cut of the New Materials—The Patterns to be Woven at Lyons — Tasteful Trimmings — Hints About Skirts and How to Cut Them—Winter Cloths and Paletots—Toilets for a Rothschild, Etc.

PARIS, November 2.—In consequence of the great and wide-spread distress felt among the Lyons silk weavers, it has been proposed in high quarters that, in order to provide hundreds of unemployed workmen with labor, we are not to be admitted into any fashionable assembly in plain silk robes. The richest brocade figured silk damask and brocatelles are to be adopted at court. These rich silk fabrics do not carry us more than twenty years back, but the cut of these materials is to follow the styles favored under the Restoration and in the beginning of this century, when our grandmothers had to learn to be graceful in very narrow skirts. That they were so we may not doubt, on closing the "Memoirs of the Duchess d'Abrantes," in which, from her description of some of the beauties under the First Empire, some hope can be derived wherewith to enliven the present state of affairs. Brocade is very heavy. I therefore suggest that your readers should enter into the spirit of the conclave formed by women of taste in Paris, and content themselves this winter with figured silk in preference to damask.

Bouquets of flowers on appropriate grounds will always be more tasteful and womanly than large spreading patterns. Should any pretty philanthropist consider it a duty to order in stiff silk cloth, let her cover her sofas anew or use it for window hangings, which expenditure will quiet her conscience, effectually relieve her purse, and do the Lyons weavers a world of good.

I have seen some of the new patterns which are to be manufactured on figured silks. The following are perfectly artistic:—

Trails of colored crysanthemums on light brown ground, white and violet periwinkles on light emerald green, snowdrops on porcelain blue, clusters of lilac on very dark green, and many others.

The lily of the valley pattern, on a long spear leaf, is lovely with mauve. There are also showers of miniature sprays all over black corded silk, and black being so fashionable, I think both economy and style can be combined in one of the latter. It may be as well to remind your readers here that artists such as Gericault, Cambron, and Thierry were silk designers at Lyons before they became illustrious painters.

The piece of sultana that was manufactured for the Empress last summer (pansies on white ground), and of which a second piece was then ordered for next year's exhibition, is to be copied on rich white grosnain for winter toilettes at court. Nothing can be more tasteful than the figured ribbons which are to be used for trimmings, etc. I particularly recommend the field flower pattern for neckties and the rich cactus on wide Taillen sashes. I hear of ladies at the Tuileries who, in fits of unbounded benevolence (not extravagance), are bent on appearing next season at all the court festivities in immeasurable lengths of the richest Lyons material.

I hope your readers will be advised to prefer a sober display of ribbons, though they can be of the richest, and it would be well if there could be some degree of unity in every lady's choice. The flower adopted should also be in harmony with the wearer's turn of mind, thus converting her into an animated violet, mignonette, or heliotrope. The perfume on her laces should even be that of her favorite flower, and the head-dress of course in keeping with the rest. This may be thought ideal, and called poetry. If it is so, all is well. We were so very prosaic in jockey attire that the change will perhaps be acceptable.

While walking down the Boulevards a few days ago, I observed that our gored tilting skirts over colored plisse petticoats are either graceful or very much the contrary. There are ladies in Paris who will adopt every new fashion without any consideration as to age or proportion. A stout lady, with a foot that may not be compared to anything aerial, should really not have her skirts so deeply indented, so painfully flat as her elegant daughter, who trips on by her side, with all the *degage* grace of eighteen summers.

Every breadth should be cut aslant, even were the stuff but half a yard wide. The width round the bottom of an entirely flat skirt should only be ten centimetres wider than the top circumference. Ladies who are no longer quite young should wear their skirts flat in the front and on the sides, but allow two deep plaits to be made at the back, and one or two little ones under each arm. In this case the bottom of a gored skirt should be fifty centimetres wider than the top. The usual width of gored dresses (not *fourreaux*) is six metres and a half.

The new winter tufted cloths have come out in all shades, though black is preferred for the prevailing paletot-sac. The Polar bear's fleece will be much used for morning wear, but the plush I described a few weeks ago will be the richest material for full dress. It is often ribbed with velvet in the newest shades, which are called golden rain, loupfurine, cuir, and peach glow. Circulars of any of these produce a most sumptuous effect.

The three different fawn tints now so fashionable have received somewhat singular denominations, thus:—The lightest fawn is called "Bismark in a Bad Humor;" the second, a degree darker, "Bismark Very Cross;" and the darkest shade of all, "Bismark Very Bad." After this it would be as well to give up fawns, as there are so many other statesmen who never show tantrums. I may as well say that the newest fashionable witticism which "*court les salons*" is *je me le demande*." It will never be so popular as "Lambert," but it means about as much.

A few splendid toilets have left Paris for Ferrieres, which is the private property of the Baron J. de Rottschild. Three days of unequalled pageantry are to be held in his princely chateau.

The Venetian style of all the most elegant dresses was remarkable—slashed satin, Genoa velvets, Maltese lace, mediæval jerkins, and either very tight or very wide Jewess sleeves. One half dress I will describe from among a large number of short tarlatans, which are to be worn only by dancers, and fearfully long train robes, covered with ruche, embroidery, tulle, tufted chenille, and marabout.

The robe I admired the most was made of straw-colored poult de soie, but of the very lightest shade, almost cream color. It was cut low, princess form, and scolloped round the shoulders, the sleeves were mere bretelles, the front one overlapping a scollop on the back. The front width was trimmed with embroidered vine and leaves, in all the autumn tints, here and there a rich purple or green berry peeped sometimes from under a light green leaf, or lay over a cluster of darker ones. The fruit and leaves were worked with colored floss silks. The same pattern was continued behind round the train.

The head-dress to this was composed of frosted vine leaves, and the earrings were enamelled grapes. A lace under-chemisette was the most useful part of the body. The most approved style of hair dressing is "a marteaux," which means rolls of curls pinned up at the ends and placed on tapering rows with gold cord or velvet rouleaux between.

There is nothing new in "toilettes de ville," since my last; browns and blues continue to meet with universal favor, and when I am mentioning these serious shades, I cannot refrain from saying that I know some who steeped in both the "browns" and "the blues."

An Aged Lady Murdered by Three Negroes.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Dispatch.

A shocking outrage was perpetrated at Bowling Green recently in the murder by three negroes of an old lady named Mrs. Sill. On the preceding Saturday she visited a lawyer's office in that town, and while there, mentioned to the lawyer, in the hearing of three negroes (one named Lewis), that she had $65 in money at home, about a mile from town. On Monday morning the widow's son, a little fellow, went into the field, and after a little, the weather being cold, was compelled to return for his shoes.

On entering the house he was horror-struck at finding his mother lying upon the floor dead, and covered with her own blood. Her head had been split open, and her body frightfully gashed in various parts by an axe. By his outcries he soon aroused the neighbors, and immediate search was made for the authors of the terrible crime. The ground being soft and yielding from rain, human tracks were soon discovered. It was noticed that one track was made by a shoe run down at the side and having three heavy nails and a break across the middle of the shoe.

These peculiarities soon led to the detection of at least one of the perpetrators of the awful murder. The startling news sped to Bowling Green on lightning wings, and when it reached the ears of the lawyer whom the murdered lady had visited on Saturday, he gave information of the presence of the three negro men. They were at once apprehended, and upon the negro Lewis was found a shoe corresponding precisely with the tracks leading from the poor victim's house. The wretches are now in jail at Bowling Green.

Cripples by Poverty.—Although in England only about 3000 cripples are born as such in the year, so many infants become so disabled through neglect and penury, that it is estimated that the floating population of cripples in England is 100,000, of whom 39,000 at least are girls.

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
KID CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2000 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4 5-4, 6-8, 8-4,
White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early. 8 25

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1865; May 29, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
Pamphlet free. No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. 9 27 6m

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 21
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 105 JONES' Alley

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing Semi-Week carrying the United States mail s
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, November 24
"ENNA".....Wednesday, November 28
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"....Saturday, December 1
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, December 5
"CITY OF BALTIMORE".....Saturday, December 8
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin Gold.....$90 Steerage Currency.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers are so forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 18 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$15
SAVANNAH cabin.....25. Second class.....13
Every SATURDAY, star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60 Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin..60 Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 28
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freights, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and can ker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1102 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY.
GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 243 RACE STREET.
Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 3 1m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

MEDICAL.

USE THE
"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.
ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
None genuine without the written signature of
JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. (11 14 tuths12t

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.
NO MORE CONSUMPTION
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME
For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable. It is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.
NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of IODIZED HORSE-RADISH
This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.
NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is quite colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.
The majority of the academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.
NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.
INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.
This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.
GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street
In Philadelphia at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists. 8 2 thtf

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET is NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S SPECIAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used in good accordance.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 810 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 §

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN-DISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate
Cures in from one to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, &c.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drug have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL. Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 Nos. 126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

HENRY C. FOX,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA. (11 6 1mrp

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
On and after October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leave Reading at 11:50 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 8:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., and 1:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal towns only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4:30 o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:30 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the North and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:40 P. M., arrive at New York 4:

VIRGINIA FARMERS.

General Philip St. George Cocke and Edmund Ruffin.

At Richmond, on the 20th instant, Hon. Willoughby Newton, President of the Virginia Agricultural Society, delivered an address before that Association, of which the following is a part:—

"More than six years have passed away since our last great agricultural exhibition. During that period the curtain has fallen on a drama of a far different character. It is not my purpose to revive its harrowing scenes, but upon this first occasion of our reunion, it is meet and proper to recall the memory of the many members of our society whose seats are now vacant, and whose welcome voices will never more be heard in our councils. The kindly instincts of our nature, too, will revert to that host of noble youths who, if living, would gladly grace our meeting by their presence, but who now quietly sleep in graves bedewed with tears and decked with flowers by the lovely women of Virginia. And I should justly incur your marked displeasure if I failed to treat with becoming respect the memory of two distinguished gentlemen, my predecessors in office, whose names have been intimately connected with this society from its foundation, and have now become historical.

"Philip St. George Cocke was the soul of chivalry and the type of the true Virginia gentleman. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as President of this society with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nature, and by his princely munificence and enlightened zeal was chiefly instrumental in securing the brilliant success of our first and most magnificent exhibition. His sensitive nature felt too keenly the troubles of his country, and he died a martyr in her cause. The purity of his character and the beneficence of his actions were such that, if he must die, he left his friends but one cause of regret—that he had not fallen on the field of battle, where he courted death in defense of his native State, which he so dearly loved.

"Of Edmund Ruffin what shall I say? A character of contrasts. By his stern integrity and his kind, genial, and affectionate manner to his friends, he secured their highest admiration and warmest regard. By his occasional acerbity of temper, which no one regretted more than himself, he sometimes incurred the lasting displeasure of gentlemen who, if they could have known him better and had approached him under different auspices, would have learned to love and respect him for the sterling traits of his character. He was a man to have warm friends and bitter enemies. But the grave covers all animosities. As an agriculturalist, he was without a rival. He opened a new path to agricultural improvement and boldly led the way. His writings are a monument of the acuteness and comprehensiveness of his intellect, of his great research, and of the zeal and energy of his efforts to improve his native State. Posterity will regard him as a man of mark in the age in which he lived, this society will continue to venerate his name, and Virginia will ever remember him as one of her greatest benefactors. He felt the keenest interest in the progress and results of the late disastrous civil war. He lived to hear of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. With the calm serenity of Cato, he argued his right to take his life; and, having resolved not to survive the liberties of his country, he followed the example of the illustrious Roman. Let us cover with the veil of charity the infirmity of a great intellect, unbalanced by public and private grief, and finally overwhelmed by a sense of the utter ruin of his country."

General Butler and His Apple.

The *Nation*, commenting upon the singular demonstration which greeted General Butler in the Park, at New York, a few days before the election, remarked that though his coolness was commendable, in eating the apple thrown at him by an unfriendly audience, the taste of the act was questionable, inasmuch as the fruit was probably taken by a dirty hand from a dirty pocket. This drew from the General the following laconic note:—

"*To the Editor of the Nation:*—I pared that apple. Do you ever eat apples or eggs without paring?

"Fastidiously yours, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

"Lowell, November 12, 1866."

[General Butler might have added the old Italian proverb—

"An egg, an apple, or a nut,
May be eaten after a"—etc.

Referring, of course, to any article having a skin or rind on it, which may be removed, taking with it the filth.]

The United States Navy.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR VESSELS OF ALL CLASSES.

"The United States Register" for 1867, compiled by J. Disturnell, and not yet printed, shows that of the six hundred vessels belonging to our Navy at the close of the war, two hundred and ninety-four were in the service last week. About all the useless vessels have been sold. On the list now are sixty-three iron-clads, six frigates, and sixty-five ships of the line; the Government makes the following classification, the rates referring to size rather than to the quality of the vessels:—

Rates	No.	Guns.
First-rate ships of war	31	686
Second-rate do	48	606
Third-rate do	60	881
Fourth-rate do	135	390
Total	294	2563

In the first-rate, we understand, are placed the vessels of 2500 tons and over.

Explosion of a Boiler—Eight Boys Killed.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says:—

"On Saturday morning last, just before the hour to commence work had arrived, a breaker boiler, one of the three at the colliery of William Kear & Co., Minehill Gap, exploded with terrific violence, blowing everything in its immediate vicinity to atoms, killing eight boys, slate-pickers, whose ages ranged from 12 to 18 years, and seriously wounding the engineer, named Good, and several boys. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The names of the boys killed are George H. Clemens, William Edwards, Richard Welsh, Michael Welsh, James Ryan, E. Lawler, and John Welsh. The name of a boy who was wounded and died subsequently we have not learned. It is thought that several others who were wounded cannot recover, as their injuries are of a very serious character. It seems that the boys had collected in the boiler house before going to work, to warm themselves, and that they were in the house when the explosion took place. This is one of the most terrible accidents of the kind that ever happened in this county."

A New Tycoon.—Advices from Japan, October 13, state that Stalfashi had succeeded to the Tycoonate by a proclamation, and would send an embassy to the Emperor of Russia, with the object of defining the boundaries and arranging the Sachalien difficulties. It is not improbable that the embassy to Russia may also have in view a secret alliance with the Czar to support the authority of the new Tycoon. Russia would be only too eager for a pretext to interfere in a succession conflict in Japan, and thus extend her empire still further Eastward. The despatch may, therefore, herald the beginning of the end of Japanese independence, and the ultimate absorption of that exclusive empire by the Western monarchies.

An Unfortunate "Admiral."—Certainly the times are dreadfully out of joint with Mr. Raphael Semmes, of Mobile. Whether he embarks in ships or enterprises, it is all one. In either case they go down with him. The Mobile *Gazette* has suspended publication. Firing one last broadside into the sides of "Puritanism," it settles and sinks.

Mallory.—Mr. Stephen R. Mallory, "Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States," is now at Pensacola, Florida, his place of residence before the war. He is represented as quietly engaged in repairing his property, which was greatly damaged during the war.

A Valuable Discovery.—A valuable cobalt and nickel mine has been opened in Madison county, Mo. This ore is worth in England $400 per ton.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19

We shall offer our whole Stock of

HATS,

Together with a large Stock consigned to Eastern Manufacturers,

AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Comprising Black, Brown and Drab, Silk Plush, Black and Colored Velvets, French Felt, Frosted Water-Proof, Velvet Trimmed, in all the new shapes.

Also, on our Cheap Counter we shall offer ONE THOUSAND HATS, in all the new shapes and made of the best materials, at 75 CENTS EACH

The above Goods are in sizes suited to

Ladies, Misses and Infants.

Willow Feathers in all shades.
Ostrich Plumes in all shades.
Ostrich Tips in all shades.

A full Line of Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Flowers etc., we offer much below the market price.

FREEMAN & CO.,

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND VINE STS.

11 17 tf

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

TRIMMED BONNETS.
TRIMMED HATS.
BONNET VELVETS.
WATERED RIBBONS.
WILLOW FEATHERS.
BONNET SILKS.
MOURNING BONNETS.
BONNET FRAMES.
HAT FRAMES.
JET BEADS.
JET ORNAMENTS.
FELT BONNETS.
JET FRINGE.
FELT HATS.
FRENCH BONNETS.

PRICES MODERATE.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

NO. 13 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

We are Now Closing Our Entire Stock of
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvet,
Gros d'Afrique Royal Velvet,
All Widths of Colored and Black Ribbons,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Artificial Flowers,
Ostrich and Fancy Feathers,
Lace Edgings, Etc. Etc. Etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

HELLER, FIEGEL & HELLER,

11 13 tuths9t No. 13 North EIGHTH Street.

MOURNING GOODS.

Having made the Mourning Department of my establishment a specialty, I am prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, every description of Mourning Millinery. Particular attention is directed to my fine and varied assortment of Widows' Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Ribbons, Jets, etc.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT STREET.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18 5

JUST OPENED,

A LARGE VARIETY

OF

Colored Sunday-School Cards,

VARYING IN PRICE FROM

12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK.

FOR SALE AT

MRS. J. HAMILTON'S

Book Store,

11 8 thstulm] No. 1344 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at unprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,

9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

FINE COFFEES.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
FINE MOCHA,
EAST INDIA, and
JAMAICA.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 215

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES, OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS AND CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street,

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, and FRIDAY, Nov. 22d and 23d, at 7½ o'clock each evening. 11 20 3t

SILVER-PLATED WARE, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC. On Friday Morning,

November 23, at 11 o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 CHESNUT Street, a full and general assortment of silver-plated ware, comprising tea sets, trays, urns, etc.

Also, an invoice of knives, forks, spoons, etc. 1t

McCLEES & McCANN'S FIRST GREAT SALE OF AMERICAN and EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS—Fine German, French, and English Chromos and Magnificent Proof Colored and Plain Engravings, all splendidly mounted and framed—will take place on the evenings of

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

November 26, 27, and 28, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the

"Free Gallery of Fine Arts" No. 927 CHESNUT Street, below Tenth.

The pictures will be arranged for inspection four days and evenings previous to sale, with descriptive catalogues.

N. B.—On account of the small capacity of the gallery, tickets or admission to sale will be issued, which can be had at the gallery or of auctioneer, B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 11 22 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,

5186 No. 240 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT AND HOSIERY GOODS,

By catalogue, on a credit,

On Friday,

November 23, at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of new shapes and choice colors—Hoods, Sontags, Shawls, Nubias, Coats, etc. 1t

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No 37 S. SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETING

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 S. SECOND Street,
Between Chesnut and Market.

10 27 suth2m

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES entirely new for this market. [4 3mrp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the sixth account of ELI K. PRICE, Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 3, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. [12 21 thstu5t*] JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY H. DAVIESS.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, guardian of MARY H. DAVIESS and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866 at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

11 22 thstu5t*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.
94 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.
840 barrels damaged Powder.

Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—

104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—

A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—

112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.
330 000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.
6000 pounds Copper Scrap.
190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.
140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.
60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,

And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of

Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather),
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold

TERMS.

Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

11 22 20t

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it done in France, from pure California Wine, and takes the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel-Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wines:—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.

"Messrs. BOUCHER & Co.:—

"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 20 tuths3m No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

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TO

NO. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
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where examinations are made as usual, by

J. L. CAPEN,
Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.

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810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 4 6

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PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER

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FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS

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Window Shades,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

HOWELL & BOURKE

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

PAPER HANGINGS!! PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

CLOTHING.

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,

S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Department for Custom Work.

Agents for Oiled Clothing.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

10 23 tuths2mrp

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $25; do. Silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $5.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.

Special attention is invited.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

10 4 thstu4ptt]

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

(MASONIC HALL,)

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,

ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS.

LIBRARIES,

Dining and Sleeping Rooms,

In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace

WINDOW SHADES

OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES

MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Sheets calendered. [10 10 tuths3m5

B. J. WILLIAMS,

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VENETIAN BLINDS

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The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

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COAL EMPORIUM,

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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $ 7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 11 17 5t*

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JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers

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DRY GOODS,

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HAVE MADE A GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

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BEST MAKES OF

LYONS VELVETS,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO,

11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PURPLE VELVET CLOTH,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES,

JUST RECEIVED.

JAS R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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FROSTED BEAVER CLOTH,

SPLENDID QUALITY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.

A large assortment of NEW STYLE CLOTHS, just opened, at REDUCED PRICES

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TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

EMBROIDERED CLOTH

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling

AT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

IMPORTERS OF

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

9 14 thstusmrp

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Scotch Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

SOILED BLANKETS—WE WILL OFFER this morning about two hundred pairs of good all-wool Blankets, slightly soiled, which will be sold much under the usual prices, viz.:—A good Blanket for $4 per pair; larger and heavier for $5 per pair; very large, $7 50; also, Marseilles Quilts, slightly smoked at a fire, for $5 each. We are also offering every make of Muslin at the very lowest market prices.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.